

# Petition Presented To Council

*Sat. 7-18-59*  
Appointment On  
City Agencies  
Also Requested

CHARLOTTE, N. C. — The City Council of Charlotte was presented a petition recently requesting equal job opportunities and the appointment of colored people to the various boards and agencies in the city. The petition was presented by a committee from the Mecklenburg Organization on Political Affairs.

The committee headed by Dr. R. A. Hawkins asked the council "to grant equal municipal job opportunities to the Negro citizens of this community. Also, we request that due recognition be given to the need of having this segment of our community represented on various municipal boards and agencies under your direct jurisdiction."

THE PETITION pointed out that "in past years, due to the lack of full employment opportunities for Negroes, this community has lost some of its most promising Negro citizens to northern and western cities. In Charlotte," the petitioners said, "we brag about our wonderful schools and spend a great deal of our monies to educate these citizens, yet we fail to hire these educated citizens in such departments as fire department, engineering department, tax and license department, building and inspection department, accounting department, traffic department, water department and so on.

"Where Negroes are hired,"

the petition said, "...they are hired in menial, low paying capacities. A person thus deprived obviously can not contribute their share to the common good and thus appreciate the full fruits of democracy. Therefore, only through full participation in equal job opportunities can Negro citizens of Charlotte hope to achieve this economic position and equally share the tax burdens of our community."

THE PETITION calls attention to "the glaring disparity of use and promotion of our Negro policemen. These loyal officers have been part of our police force for over 12 years, but only now among their rank has one attained the status of a sergeant. None are employed in the Youth or Detective Bureaus or school patrol. At present they complain of not being considered a full entity of the active force."

The committee offered its help in carrying out its request. The request, the committee said, was made "by the way of prayer and peace."

In addition to Dr. Hawkins, chairman, the Rev. W. F. Elliott, Dr. R. S. Wynn, C. Bennett, and R.C. Robinson were members of the committee.



*Butler County American*  
GIRL JOB APPLICANT, skilled in the operation of office mechanical devices, convinces the personnel director of a large Chicago industrial plant that she can operate the new Hard Veyer, a mechanized device for automatic card filing. She was hired immediately.  
*Hamilton, Ohio*  
*Sat. 11-2-59*  
(ANP Photo)



## Young Calls It Quits After 38 Years in Postal Service

A man who has seen that the "mails got through" decided recently that he had served the public long enough in postal service, retired to serve the religious needs of his constituents.

He is John H. Young, of Route 1, Box 289B.

Young stepped out of the postal ranks with an elaborate send-off. Fellow workers delayed the mail long enough to witness the impressive ceremony.

The affair took place in the work room on the main floor of the Post Office building, with Asst. Postmaster E. R. Rosebrough doing the honors.

Young was presented a certificate from Postmaster General Arthur Summerfield citing his (Young's) "honorable career in the United States Postal Service."

Also a letter of recognition was received from Frank Burr, regional operation director.

Burr's letter was one of praise for the veteran public servant. He said he was proud to know Young—a man who was so high in the esteem of his supervisor and fellow employees.

Witnessing the occasion was the charming Mrs. Young who has been the better half for 35 years of the 38 spent in the service.

Many times during the ceremony tears of exultation welled in the eyes of Mrs. Young as she stood holding her husband's arm. This was undoubtedly one of the proudest moments in her life.

Young's eyes also welled with tears of humility.

Young joined the department March 16, 1921. And on Sept. 6, 1957, he won a cash reward and an honorable recognition citation for a suggestion that saved the department time and money.

Looking back on his years at work, he says the greatest thing that happened during his 38 years was the improvement in working conditions. He added that in 1921

there were no Negro mail carriers and clerks and now they are scattered throughout the system.

Young, who lives on an acreage outside the city and is the father of seven children, plans now to devote his time to the religious end of public service. He is now associated with the United Baptist church.



JOHN H. YOUNG  
... retires

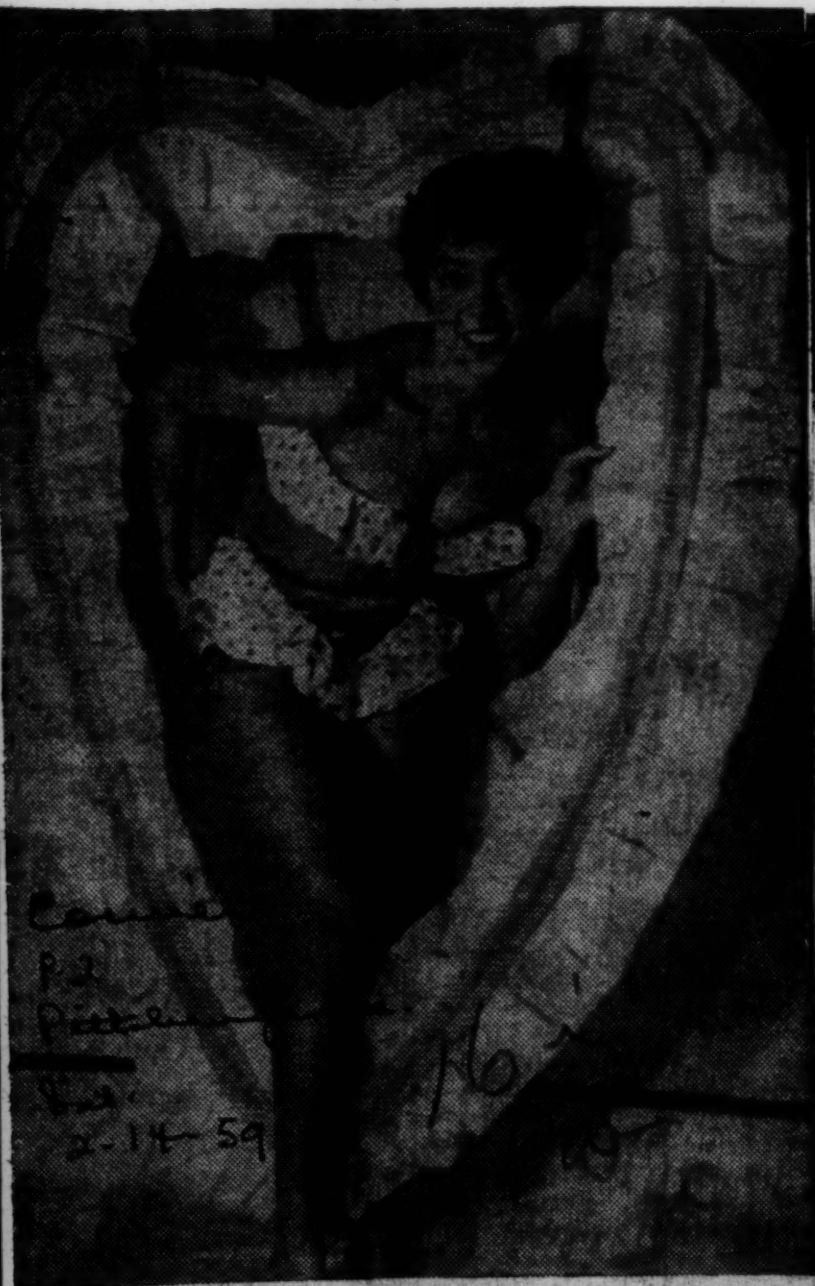
**Negro Stenographer  
Hired by City Gov't.**

Mrs. Jewel E. Porter, 738 N.E. 4th, was employed in the Police Department's Record Pool, as announced by Jack Boyd, director of Personnel City Government.

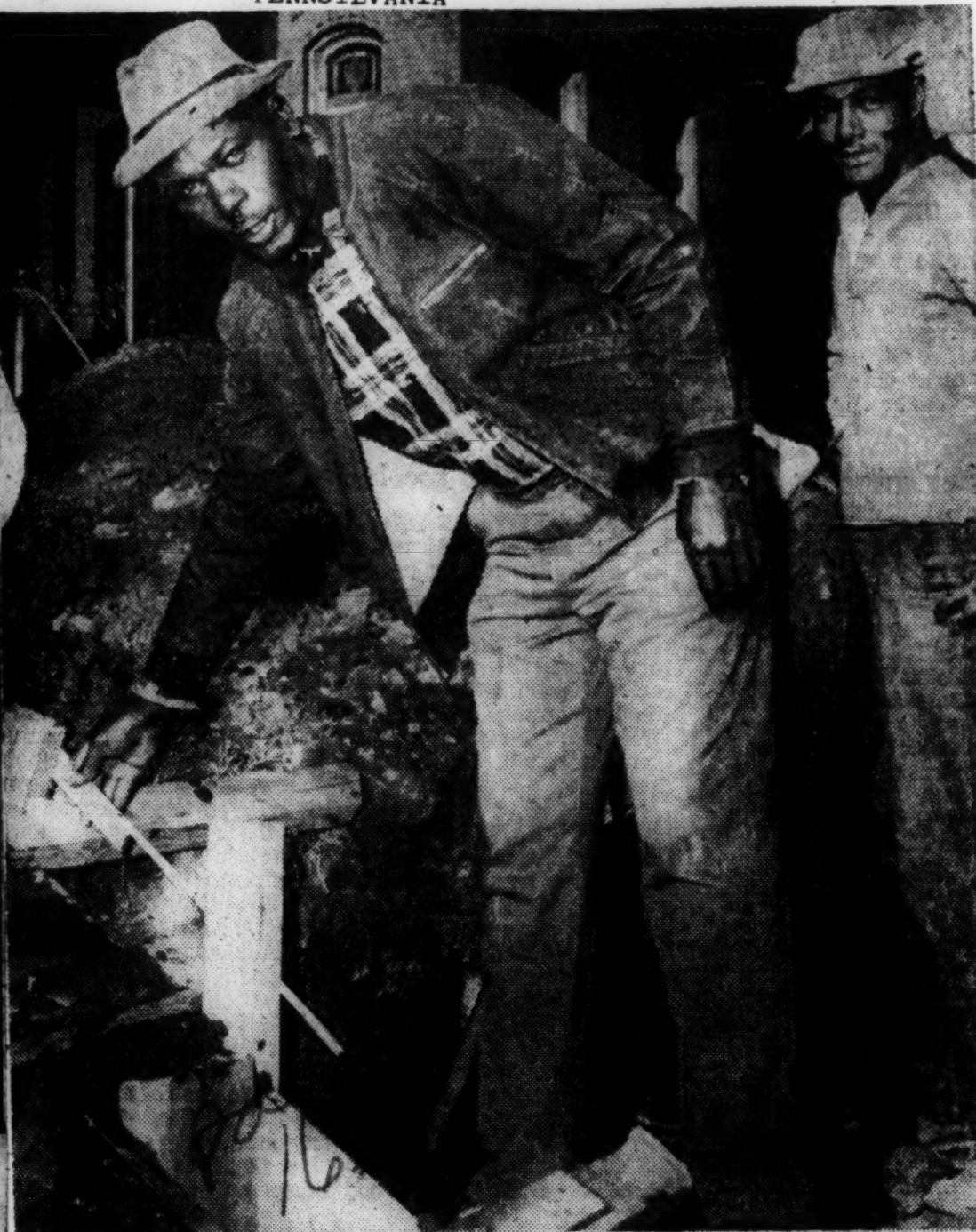
This marks the first time a Negro has been employed in a clerical position in city government.

Mrs. Porter holds a Bachelor degree from Tennessee A&I State university, and was secretary to the dean of the School of Education after graduation.





**Fetching—**Comely Alberta Thompson, Pittsburgh's fetching voice heard over the Bell Telephone lines, steps out of an imaginary heart right into yours to wish a happy Valentine's Day. The willowy Miss Thompson, who designed her own costume, stands 5 feet 7, and is also a dancer. Vital statistics: 34-23-37.—Moore Photo.



**CHECKING UP —** Marselle R. Bethea, assistant superintendent of construction, measures work on highway project on Rhode Island Ave., NW, near 11th St., Washington, where construction to widen the street goes on by workmen for the Transportation Corp. of America. The firm is part of O. Roy Chalk enterprises.

## Highway construction boss makes like Horatio Alger

*Baltimore, Md.*  
By EDWARDS PEEKS

PHILADELPHIA  
Perhaps the fastest job comb.

er in Washington is Marselle R. Bethea, 52, 600 block Morton Pl., NE, assistant superintendent of highway construction for the Transportation Corporation of America (TCA). Mr. Bethea rose from labor with the firm to his present position within a year.

Mr. Bethea states he was never engaged in any kind of construction before in his life until he came to the District from his native South Carolina.

**THE FORMER TRUCK** driver, known as "Bo" to some 75 men he bosses, explains his Horatio Alger-like success in this way with a shrug of the shoulders:

"If you put your heart and mind on what you want to do, you can do it."

The summary remark meant, however, that he worked hard, missed but one day on the job and that was a recent Saturday, he said.

"I was in the first group of men hired by TCA when they started this work," he said of the O. Roy Chalk enterprise. "Many have come and gone since that time, but I'm still here."

\*\*\*

**MR. BETHEA** is with the TCA crew working on Rhode Island Ave. Two others are expanding N. Capitol St. and New York Ave.

"I drove a truck for 30 years," he said. "There are few places in this country I haven't been. I made trips to Canada and Mexico."

He left his \$80 a week trucker's job in Sumter, S.C. to come to Washington. The move was urged by his wife, Mrs. Mildred Bethea, who is the sister of Mrs. Agnes White on Morton Pl., NE.

Mr. Bethea makes \$150 a week now. The couple has three children ranging in age from six months to 14 years old.

"I went to high school at what is now known as Morris College," he said, speaking of school in Sumter.

Foremen in his crew include Aaron Yancey, 47, Catonsville, Md.; Andrew J. Burno, 42, and Maughinsur Holley, 50, both of the District and all are veteran cement finishers.

Other finishers are Willie Thaxton, 47; George Miller, 55; George Wilson, 51, and John White, 35.

Mr. White, a resident of Brandywine, Md., said Washington will look better with the streets widened and improved sidewalks.

"Trees are being planted in places where they have been cut down," he said. "That's

good. It will give children in the city a chance to see trees grow up right along with them."





162  
 MRS. MARY E. AMADEE, local Public Relations representative for the Pet Milk Company, was presented a "Mayoralty of New Orleans" Certificate of Merit and key to the City on May 10, 1959 for outstanding service she renders the city in connection with her work with Pet Milk Company. The award was made at the NORO Mother's Day celebration.

# Order Trade Union To Admit Negro Craftsmen

WASHINGTON — The President's Committee on Government Contracts called for immediate anti-discrimination clause in their contracts.

But despite a series of conferences with contracting and labor officials, extending over a two-year period, and an exchange of correspondence with leaders of the labor groups involved, no Negro applicants have been admitted to membership in the unions nor placed on skilled craft jobs.

Roosevelt explained that his group has endeavored to open the Washington project jobs to qualified Negroes. But, he added that, as a practical matter, admission to membership by Local 26, IBEW, is necessary before this can be effected.

electrical workers to membership and apprenticeship training.

The committee also renewed an earlier request to George Meany, committee member and president of the AFL-CIO, to intervene directly and forcefully in the Area B problem.

John A. Roosevelt, New York member of the President's committee and chairman of its committee on District of Columbia Affairs, wrote George Meany last week informing him that the time had come to make

the long and futile efforts of the Committee to break the IBEW impasse.

The letter urged "direct action" by Gordon Freeman, and the AFL-CIO Civil Rights Department, and you . . . to resolve the matter in order that the equal job opportunity policy set forth by the President, and I know supported by you for the AFL-CIO, will be carried out to the fullest extent."

The Blake Construction company, prime contractor, and the Walter Truland Company, the electrical sub-contractor, told the committee they are willing to

# Hails President's Committee For Demanding Trade Unions To Halt Bias in Employment

New York — The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People today hailed the announcement by the President's Committee on Government Contracts that it has called upon the building trades unions of Washington to cease discriminating against Negro workers seeking employment on an extensive redevelopment project in the nation's capital.

The Committee's announcement on Jan. 19 followed a December conference with NAACP Labor Secretary Herbert Hill who again urged the committee to act in this matter. Previously, Mr. Hill and Clarence Mitchell, director of the Association's Washington bureau, had filed complaints with the committee charging exclusion of Negro artisans from jobs on the Washington project.

"By taking this action," Mr. Hill said, "the Committee now acknowledges discrimination by unions is within its jurisdiction. Formerly, the Committee maintained that it had jurisdiction only over employers who have contracts with the federal government. This is a welcome change."

## George Meany

The Committee again called upon George Meany, a member of the government unit and president of the American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations to intervene "directly and forcefully" in breaking down Jim Crow on the redevelopment project job.

## Demand

Further, the Committee demanded that Gordon Freeman, president of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, AFL-CIO, take prompt and effective action to restrain its Local No. 26 from refusing to admit qualified Negro elec-

trical workers to membership and apprenticeship training.

The original complaint against Local No. 26 was filed more than two years ago.



# Engineer Says A Way To Provide Equal Opportunity Is 'To Do It'

Louisville, Ky.  
Tells Youths

To Get Training

11-20-59

Equal opportunity depends

on the cooperation of three

groups: those who are seeking

employment at the Urban

League observance of Equal

Opportunity Day said yester-

day speaker at the Urban

League observance of Equal

Opportunity Day said yester-

day speaker at the Urban

League observance of Equal

Opportunity Day said yester-

day speaker at the Urban

League observance of Equal

Opportunity Day said yester-

day speaker at the Urban

League observance of Equal

Opportunity Day said yester-

day speaker at the Urban

League observance of Equal

Opportunity Day said yester-

day speaker at the Urban

League observance of Equal

Opportunity Day said yester-

day speaker at the Urban



Staff Photo

**BACK HOME . . .** Speaker at the Urban League observance of Equal Opportunity Day was ex-Louisvillian John W. Blanton, center, manager of a Cincinnati flight-propulsion laboratory. With him are his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John O. Blanton.

tilleries, attended Purdue and specialized in engineering.

In 1943 he took a job with Bell Aircraft—the first Negro to be hired by the company. After two years another company offered him a supervisory post, which he accepted and held for nearly six years.

He returned to Bell Aircraft as assistant head of rocket research. This time, he said, he found many Negroes holding good positions in the plant.

In 1956 he went to the General Electric Company's Aircraft Gas Turbine division in Cincinnati, where he is manager of a flight-propulsion laboratory.

Blanton said that the capacity of the individual, regardless of his race, should be a deciding factor in assigning him a job.

Blanton was graduated from Central High School, Blanton received a scholarship from Johnson & Sons dis-

**Observance  
To Be Held  
On Nov. 19**

Sat. 9-12-59

**RCA Head And Labor  
Chief Will Serve As**

**Honorary Co-chairmen**

161

NEW YORK—David Sarnoff,

chairman of the board of the Radio Corporation of America,

and David Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies Garment Workers union, have

been appointed honorary co-chairman of the Equal Opportunity Day committee, it was announced last week.

Equal Opportunity Day is an annual event sponsored by the National Urban League and its 63 local affiliates on Nov. 19, the anniversary of Lincoln's Gettysburg Address. The purpose of the event is to focus national attention on the American ideal of equal opportunity for all, regardless of race, color, or creed.

**MORE THAN 300** committeemen from business, labor, and the community will serve under Mr. Sarnoff's and Mr. Dubinsky's leadership. Committee members include:

George Baldanzi, international president of the United Textile Workers of America; J. A. Beirne, Communications Workers of America; Joseph L. Block, chairman of Inland Steel company; James B. Carey, president of the International Union of Electrical, Radio, and Machine Workers. Also, Arthur P. Clow, vice president of Western Electric company.

Also, Richard J. Coveney, vice president of Arthur D. Little, Inc.; Donald W. Douglas, chairman of the board of Douglas Aircraft Company, Inc.; Dr. Luther H. Foster, president of Tuskegee institute; Harry D. Gideonse, president of Brooklyn college; and Dr. Arthur D. Gray, president of Talladega college.

**ALSO SERVING** on the committee will be Max Greenberg, president of the Retail, Wholesale and Department Store union; Boone Gross, president of Gillette company; Carl H. Hageman, vice president of Union Carbide corporation; Ralph Helstein, president of the United Packinghouse Workers of America; Saul Horowitz, president of H. R. H. Construction Corporation; Alfred A. Knopf, chairman of the board of Alfred A. Knopf, Inc.; Morris Milgram, president of Modern Community Developers, Inc.

Also, H. L. Mitchell, president of the National Agricultural Workers union; J. J. Morrow, vice president of Pitney-Bowes, Inc.; James B. Nolan,

executive director of the Police Athletic league; Dr. Winfred Overholser of St. Elizabeth's Hospital; Mrs. Anna M. Rosenberg, New York City; Henry Steeger, chairman of Popular Publications; Dr. William R. Strassner, president of Shaw university; H. L. Titus, president of Carbon Black Export company; and Grover A. Whalen, New York City.

**THE NATIONAL** chairman of Equal Opportunity Day is Frederick W. Richmond, a New York industrialist and an Urban League board member.



## MEN AT WORK

*Apollon American Int. 5-30-59 P.S.  
Baltimore, Md.*

# RADIO ENGINEER

A 53-year-old engineer, working as an Air Force civilian in Japan is overseer of one of the most unique farms in the Far East.

Florida-born Leroy Turnquest, who has been in the Orient since the early days of the occupation, supervises "Antenna Farm," the antenna and transmitter site for the only American broadcasting network in the Far East.

Mr. Turnquest is responsible for some 40 acres of Japanese soil from which mammoth transmitters beam out radio programs of the Far East Network to servicemen, civilians and a vast Japanese audience in the densely populated Kanto Plains area that includes Tokyo.

Located near Tokyo, the antenna farm, in addition to direct broadcasts and re-broadcasts of affiliated military stations in Japan, transmits short wave programs throughout the Far East.

## Tester

For the past two years, Mr. Turnquest has directed the testing, electronic maintenance and technical operation of all medium wave and short wave broadcasts channeled through the Tokyo station of FEN.

The engineer first came to the Far East in 1949, after seven years as a radar tester in New York.

Working as an Army civilian engineer at the time, he had

the job of establishing a complete military radio-telephone communication contact with throughout Japan.

"I can remember when I first became interested in radio," says the engineer. "Back during my high school days in Culter, Fla., a friend and I were fooling around with an old battery job and after working on it a while we heard a program from far off California — station KFL — I believe."

From that time on and after graduation from school, Mr. Turnquest worked at several jobs until he saved enough money to study at a Radio-TV institute in New York City.

Mr. Turnquest looks upon this occasion as a memorable experience.

"Following graduation in 1943, most of the fellows were commissioned into the Army Signal Corps, but Western Electric came through with an offer as a radar tester and, because I wanted to get all the knowledge I could in the electronics field, I accepted."

At the outbreak of the Korean war, Mr. Turnquest supervised the buildup of telephone relay stations at Tsushima, Pusan and Seoul, giving Ameri-

**ANTENNA FARM**—Although it looks like a field of telephone poles, these are the transmitting antenna of the Far East radio network. Leroy Turnquest and one of his assistants walk through the gate after an inspection trip.

can forces in Korea necessary military bases in Japan.

Mr. Turnquest, who now calls the Bronx, N.Y., his home, returned to the United States in 1952 for a visit.

A month later he returned to Japan and supervised the maintenance of the military communications system.

In 1957, while still working with the Army, Mr. Turnquest received a request for an interview at Far East Network headquarters in Tokyo and was given the station's transmitter site.

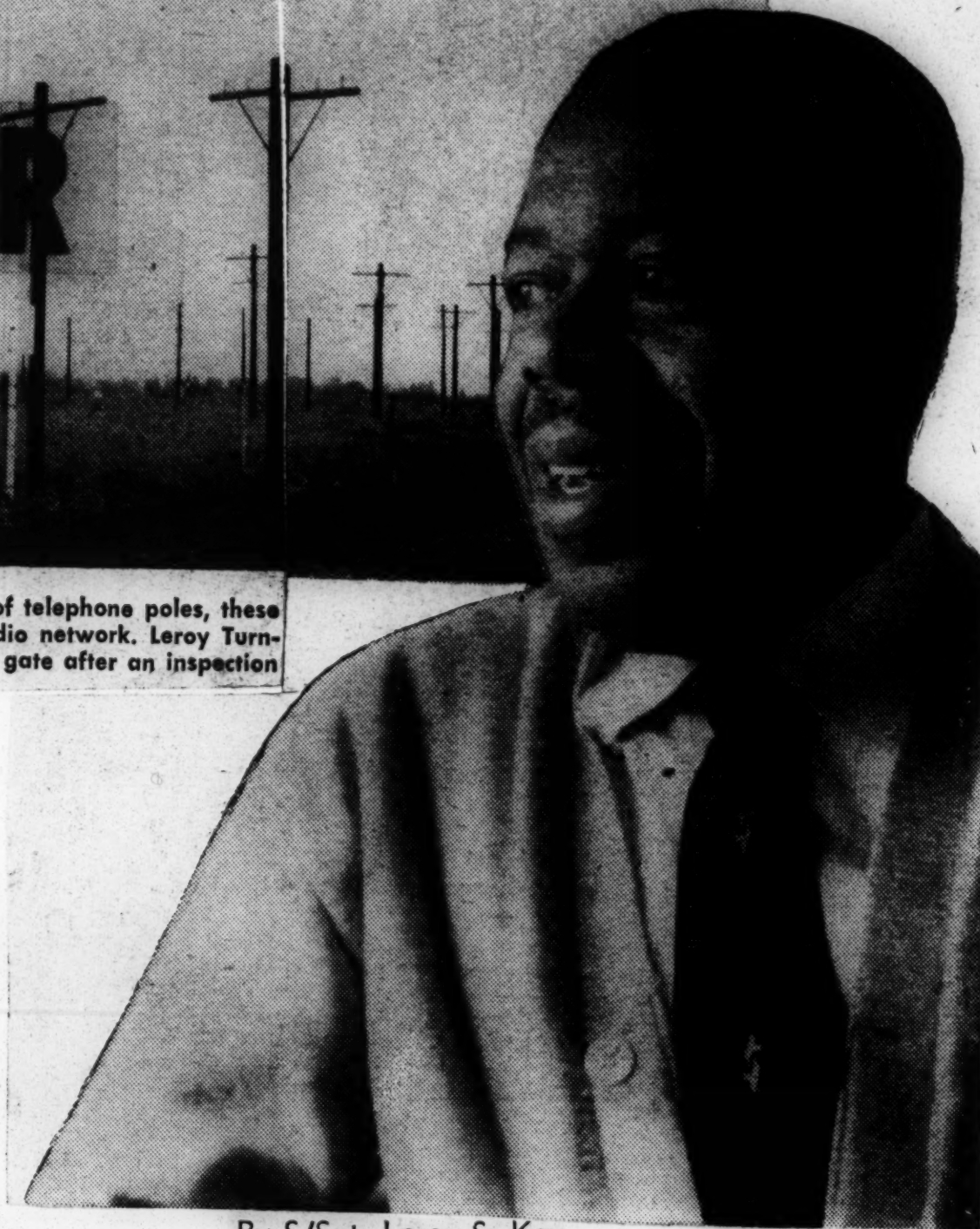
When asked about returning to the States after being away for almost 11 years— with the

exception of one visit— Turnquest remarked: "Japan is a wonderful country. the people are swell and I like my job." I do miss home, but I'm too busy travelling, playing golf and pursuing my hobby as an amateur photographer."

Mr. Turnquest's son, a chemical engineer, and five grandchildren live in Jamaica, L.I.

By S/Sgt. Leroy S. Kay

**Many Americans are finding good jobs overseas as technical workers. Leroy Turnquest has been in the Far East for 10 years. For the past two years, he has been supervising engineer at the transmitter for the Far East Radio network, a civilian worker for the U.S. Air Force in Tokyo.**

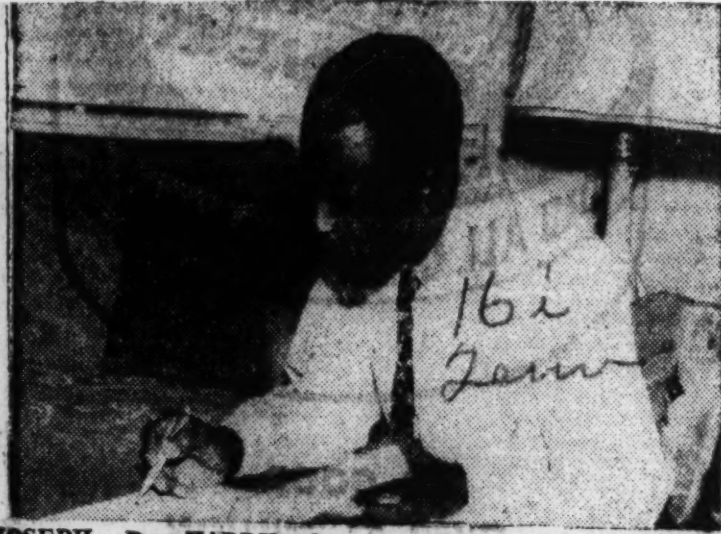




# Prof. Makes Market Survey For Tenn. Firm

MEMPHIS, Tenn. — Joseph D. Hardy, chairman of the board of directors at Jackson College, Jackson, Miss., was recently appointed Market Research Consultant for J. Strickland and company, Memphis, manufacturers of Royal Crown Hair Preparations. 7-31-59

Professor Hardy, an associate professor of economics, is the only Negro in America to serve as a market research consultant in this highly skilled position. Hardy, always a keen student, has settled his whole life around a variety of activities involving teaching and being consultant to numerous organizations and businesses.



Radio Station WOKJ in Jackson retained Hardy and his staff to conduct a non-biased study at the Jackson Negro market. The study was designed to supply WOKJ with vital information on the buying habits of Negro consumers. Hardy and his staff completed the survey in a matter of weeks. The radio station mailed hundreds of copies of the completed survey to agencies and consumer goods manufacturers throughout America.

The immediate results were astounding. Several agencies responded with letters to the station expressing interest in the growing market, as a result of the study. The J. Strickland company sent its Research Director Lawrence Ashby flying to Jackson for talks with the mild-mannered professor. After several meetings Hardy found himself with a new title, special research consultant to J. Strickland and company.

Hardy's duties are not confined to Jackson alone, he is constantly directing teams of researchers in important market areas throughout the country and working with professors of colleges throughout the country. He is now constantly turning up facts and data that are required by a company the size of Strickland, in order to do a really effective job of selling the fast-moving and highly important Negro Market.

**JOSEPH D. HARDY** frequently burns the midnight oil checking and rechecking questionnaire. Of boundless

energy, Hardy often works 14 hours a day conferring with his staff, working in the field and preparing assignments.

## Dynamite Blasts Hit Mining Town Torn By Strife

JELICO, Tenn. — (UPI) — Dynamite blasts destroyed two coal tipples and shattered windows and store fronts along the main street of this little mining town Thursday in apparent extension of recent coal field violence.

Damage was estimated at \$120,000 — most of it to the two big tipples, loading and grading ramps for coal which is hauled from nearby mines, sold at the tipples and loaded on railroad gondola cars for shipment. At least one was unmined coal for a non-union mine.

The new coal field troubles began with a strike by United Mine Workers locals in Harlan, Ky., March 9. The strike has spread over other southeastern Kentucky and upper — East Tennessee counties as UMW contracts with mine operators expired.

### IT "HURTS" TOWN

The union is demanding new contracts with a \$2 a day base pay increase to \$24.25 a day for business places on South and

North Main Street and commercial street were shattered by the explosions.

### NEAR TOWN HALL

The tipples were less than 1,000 feet from City Hall and police headquarters. "The explosion was a hell of a roar," said Harold Downey, a druggist. He said the blasts occurred between 12:30 and 12:45 a. m. "I'd say the explosive mixture was at least 80 per cent dynamite," Downey said.

Campbell County Sheriff Rose Kitts arrested four Jellico men, but later released them. Officers said they denied any part in the blasts.

Damage to the tipples was estimated at 100,000. Businessmen estimated the explosions caused \$20,000 damage to their shops.

The blasts followed by hours of shooting involving coal men at Habersham, about 13 miles south of here. John Deal, operator of a strip mine, said he and four other men working at the mine were fired on from ambush. No one was hit.



# Decline Of Job Bias Foreseen By Experts

HOUSTON — Irwin L. Glatstein, a member of a committee of 30 working to establish a Merit Employment Program in Houston, told the Business and Professional Men's Club Wednesday that the drive for equal treatment of citizens, in regard to employment, will be here in the next three or four years, according to experts.

Mr Glatstein also pointed out that many, many managers and sub-managers admit that the system of discrimination against minority groups is not fair, but they show the effect of the perennial resistance to change by refusing to be the first to make the move for change.

Mrs R A Childres, chairman of the AFSC Committee on Merit Employment, told the body that when the committee began its function in October, there were to be a Negro and a white person as co-chairmen, running the office and making investigations, and presenting in the interest of bringing about adjustment and equality.

R A Turner, president of the Business and Professional Men's Club, and also a member of the AFSC Committee that is in process of establishing an organization to work for merit employment, presided, introduced the subject and also the speakers. Mr Turner also told of having opened up the Gulf Service Station training for Negroes, and said that this year when last he checked they had seven, as compared to one at the beginning, to take the course for filling station personnel.

Specifically the committee will be interested in getting equal employment for the Negro, the Latin American, the Jewish people and any other minority group in the community.

Another member of the AFSC Committee on Merit Employment was W W Whitson. C F Smith, Robert Taylor and two other members listed on the panel to participate in the discussion, were absent.

HCCO Test

# Negro Water Meter Readers Being Fired

HOUSTON — The discharging of Negro water-meter readers in five of the annexed areas will be protested by the Harris County Council of Organizations, an associated group of 30-odd civic, labor, religious, political and professional units.

Atty A M Wickliff, council president, said Wednesday the protest will be made to Mayor Lewis Outer.

Representatives of more than five water districts complained to the Harris County Council of Organization at a regular meeting Sunday, that the city of Houston has replaced Negro water meter readers with white workers.

"When the water districts were abolished by annexation by the city of Houston, more than thirty Negro employees lost their jobs. Only four remain and it has been made known that their services will terminate," stated the representatives.

C C Jones, civic leader and businessman of Sunnyside area, a proponent of a move to stop the discharge of Negro employees, said the city, in addition to discharging Negro employees and replacing them with white workers, has indicated the four remaining Negro employees might also be discharged.

The Informer talked to more than half a dozen persons at City Hall Wednesday from the city secretary's office to the Recreation Dept, but none of these persons talked to, could throw any light on just what was happening with the community hall.

President Wickliff immediately re-activated a committee to study the complaints. He said the committee would probably

protest the complaints at a meeting of the city council also.

Mack Hannah, chairman of the T S U Board of Regents, spoke to the council in the interest of the Standard Savings and Loan Association of Houston. Mr Hannah was presented by Sid Hilliard.

Four active council delegates were elected to the board of directors, they were C C Jones of the Sunnyside Civic Club, Hobert T. Taylor representing the Business and Professional Men's Club, M L Ward of the Greater Third Ward Citizens League and L K Chadwick of the Evergreen Civic Club.

Next regular meeting of the council has been slated for Sunday, April 26.





Kansas city born Mary Esther Tiller, first Negro airline hostess for an American-based international airline took her first flight last week when she flew on the Kansas City to New York run for TWA. A graduate of Sumner high school, Miss Tiller also spent three and a half years at the University of California at Los Angeles. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. O. C. Tiller of Kansas City. Miss Tiller can speak German and French. She is a member of the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority. — ANP PHOTO

**IN TWA HOSTESS TRAINING.**—Miss Mary Esther Tiller, pretty 21-year-old Kansas City, Kas. girl is currently enrolled in hostess training class for Trans World Airlines here. The Sumner high school graduate attended UCLA for three and a half years and speaks French and German fluently. She is an Alpha Kappa Alpha and the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. O. C. Tiller, 906 Greeley, Kansas City, Kas. Starting training last month, Miss Tiller's class graduates March 16. Miss Tiller follows Margaret Grant into TWA hostess training. Miss Grant failed to pass the physical because she suffered from sickle cell anemia, a blood condition that would have made high altitude flying hazardous.



# Job Equality Seen Vital To America

Nation's Churchmen  
Tackle Problem At  
Washington Monday

Special to Journal and Guide  
WASHINGTON, D. C. —  
Some 500 religious leaders,  
representing the nation's ma-  
jor church groups, will meet  
in Washington, D. C. Monday  
to discuss ways of implement-  
ing the national Equal Job  
Opportunity program.  
The call for the conference  
was issued by Vice President  
Richard Nixon, Chairman of  
the President's Committee on  
Government Contracts. The  
meeting will be held at the  
Shirlington Park Hotel, begin-  
ning at 10 a.m. It is being  
sponsored by the President's  
Committee, which was estab-  
lished in 1953 to promote  
equal job opportunity in firms  
handling Government con-  
tracts. Secretary of Labor  
James P. Mitchell serves as  
Vice-Chairman of the Com-  
mittee.

**THE PURPOSE OF** Mon-  
day's meeting will be to dis-  
cuss the policies and programs  
of the Committee and ways in  
which religious leaders may  
assist in advancing the Com-  
mittee's program of elimina-  
tion of discrimination in em-  
ployment because of race, re-  
ligion, color or national origin.  
According to Mr. Nixon, the  
counsel of the participants will  
be sought on ways through  
which the moral commitment  
to the national policy of equal  
job opportunity can be imple-  
mented. Specifically, the con-  
ference will seek to 1) focus  
public attention on the moral  
commitment of each citizen

to assure all Americans unre-  
stricted access to jobs com-  
mensurate with their aptitudes  
and abilities; 2) regenerate a  
higher sense of mission in be-  
half of opportunities for mino-  
rity groups; and 3) explore in  
depth, practical methods how  
best to implement the policy of  
equal job opportunity at the lo-  
cal level.

**THIS WILL** be the first

meeting called by the Commit-  
tee involving religious leaders.  
Past meetings have included lead-  
ers in the fields of business,  
education, industry and labor;  
representatives of private  
agencies and trade asso-  
ciations, and some 500 com-  
munity leaders of minority  
organizations, who met  
last year.

Mr. Nixon will open the Re-  
ligious Leaders Conference.  
Other speakers at the morn-  
ing session include John A.  
Roosevelt, New City invest-  
ment banker and member of  
the president's Committee;  
the Rev. Martin Luther King,  
pastor of Dexter Avenue Bap-  
tist Church, Montgomery, Ala.;  
and A. Philip Randolph, pre-  
sident of the International Broth-  
erhood of Sleeping Car Port-  
ers and vice president of the  
AFL-CIO.

# Merit Jobs, Housing Are On Increase

Youth Encouraged To  
Prepare For Higher  
Technical Careers

**NEW YORK** — Despite in-  
creased tensions in many  
areas, sentiment against dis-  
crimination is rising in a  
strong national tide and sub-  
stantial gains are being made  
in improvement of the Negro's  
economic position.  
This conclusion is noted in a  
three-year report, "Building  
For Equal Opportunity," just  
published by the National Ur-  
ban League, 11 East 48th  
street.  
**IN THE 44-PAGE** report  
cataloguing the period of 1956-  
1958, the league asserted that  
there is a "widespread will-  
ingness to work toward racial  
understanding."

Lester B. Granger, league  
executive director, said in his  
introduction to the report that  
"improvement of the economic  
condition continued to be the  
Urban league's primary con-  
cern" during the turbulent  
period of tension and change.

**DIVIDED INTO** chapters on  
housing, public information,  
research, vocational guidance,  
health and welfare, and em-  
ployment, the report presents  
a detailed picture of the or-  
ganization at work in 63 Ameri-  
can communities served by lo-  
cal Urban leagues under the  
general direction of the nation-  
al headquarters.

A 15-year successful cam-  
paign to license Negro master  
plumbers in Baltimore is cit-  
ed in the report as one of the  
important gains during the  
period.

## URBAN LEAGUE

**OTHER ADVANCES** listed  
include merit hiring of Ne-  
groes for city civil service  
jobs in Omaha, Neb., and em-  
ployments in hundreds of air-  
lines jobs in New York City  
and around the country. The  
league's national commerce  
and industry council, compos-  
ed of 27 industrial leaders, and  
its trade union committee of 15  
labor leaders exerted influ-  
ence in this area.

An example of the league's  
efforts in the health and wel-  
fare field is a new sewer sys-  
tem in a section of Fort  
Wayne, Ind., installed after an  
eight-year crusade by the local  
league. Housing for Negroes,  
both in new developments and  
older communities, is steadily  
expanding through league dis-  
cussions with builders, legis-  
lators and city planners all  
over the United States. The  
Urban league of Cleveland has  
set up the first racial relations  
housing service in the city's  
history.

**A SPECIAL SECTION** of the  
three-year record deals with  
the league's efforts to increase  
the number of adoptions of  
Negro children. More than  
\$300,000 was received from  
foundations for work in this  
area.

To encourage young people  
to train as scientists and  
technicians the league's na-  
tional headquarters has initi-  
ated a new youth incentives  
program. It supplements tra-  
ditional vocational guidance  
services which aim to halt the  
waste of talented minority stu-  
dents who fail to complete  
their education because of spe-  
cial problems.

Most widely publicized of the  
league's activities during the  
three-year period were its an-  
nual Equal Opportunity Day  
observances launched by pro-  
clamations from governors of  
many states and by President  
Eisenhower.



Sad Condition, Says Industrialist

*Journal and Guide*

# U. S. Wasting Valuable Skills Through Prejudices

*Norfolk, Va. Sat. 11-28-54.*

P. 10.  
WASHINGTON, D. C.—  
"The need for a positive fair employment program by industry and government is a crowning piece of irony in American life," Walter H. Wheeler Jr., president of Pitney-Bowes, Inc., Stamford, Conn., declared here at the annual "Equal Opportunity Day" luncheon at the Willard Hotel.

"The irony is both material and spiritual," Mr. Wheeler said. "We are the model of the world when it comes to producing goods efficiently and we send productivity teams to Europe and Asia in the hope that other friendly countries will follow our example."

"YET, WHERE 10 per cent of our people is concerned, we still practice shocking inefficiency, condemning far too many of them to an artificially low income and a waste of valuable skills. This is, at the very least, a sad condition and one that affects the wealth and physical well-being of us all. But the material harm is nothing like the damage we do ourselves, and the cause of freedom we stand and fight for, by practicing and condoning racial prejudice."

"We should not delude ourselves about this. When we discriminate against any of our fellow men because of color, creed, religion or racial origin, we are doing wrong. The moral erosion that takes place when we do wrong, and know we are doing wrong, is a terrible and tragic thing. It wears away our strength and dulls our purpose, at a time in history when we need every bit of both we can muster."

MR. WHEELER described his company's fair employment program in the last 15

years. "The postage meter and business machines firm now has 'Negroes, Asians and other minority groups in practically every area of our business.' While conceding 'we still have much room for improvement,' he emphasized the company has 'a definite policy that says we will hire and promote on the basis of skill and merit alone—and we are pursuing this policy.'"



# Virginians Rap Migrant Plans

Proposed new Federal regulations for recruiting migratory farm labor are stirring protests from Virginia farm groups.

Objections have been voiced by the Virginia Farm Bureau Federation and the Virginia State Horticultural Society.

Rep. Burr P. Harrison (D-Va.) said he has relayed the protests to Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell.

The new regulations, under consideration by the Labor Department, would tighten rules regarding transportation, housing and wages of workers recruited by the U. S. Employment Service for seasonal farm work. These workers include those brought into the United States for temporary employment.

*June 3-12-59*  
"Caused Much Concern"

Harrison wrote Mitchell that "the breadth of these proposals has caused much concern in the Virginia agricultural community."

"I have been impressed by the point made that the proposals are designed to deal largely with matters logically in the province of state and local authorities and with respect to which there has been no adequate showing that state and local authorities are unable or unwilling to discharge their responsibilities," Harrison wrote.

The Congressman included these comments:

From T. T. Curtis, president of the Virginia Farm Bureau Federation:

"Farmers very properly resent the efforts that are being made by some who would have the general public believe that farm labor generally, and migratory labor in particular, works and lives under conditions of indescribable squalor ...

"We have never been of the opinion that the setting of Federal minimum wages was an effective way to increase

the income of workers in any segment of the economy. In agriculture, this would be a monstrous thing. Migrant labor used in crop harvesting is not generally paid on an hourly basis, but on a piece work basis. The rate of pay varies according to the crop, the yield, weather conditions, market conditions and other variables entirely beyond the control of either the farmer or an agency of government.

## Take It or Leave It

"When the rate of pay that the farmer can afford to offer is below what the worker is willing to accept, the crop is simply left in the field."

John F. Watson, secretary-treasurer, of the Horticultural Society, wrote:

"It was the board's feeling that these proposed regulations would by administrative act accomplish what Congress has refused to do as not in the best interest of the Nation. Also the proposed regulations override state authority to deal with issues essentially local in nature."

## VIRGINIA

# Richmond Letter Carrier Retires; 41 Years On Job

*Journal & Guide*

RICHMOND — James S. Christian, city letter carrier of Richmond, has retired from the position, effected May 31.

*Norfolk Va.*  
Mr. Christian entered the post office May 15, 1918 and served continuously for 41 years and 16 days. For the past 35 years, he was assigned to the same route, which includes The State Capitol, State Offices and The Governor's Mansion. His patrons on his route were very reluctant to have him retire, but they were very much appreciative of his services and showed it. He is the past president of the Virginia State Association of Letter Carriers.

*Sat. 6-6-59*  
MR. CHRISTIAN'S chief interest is in religious organizations. He is chairman of the deacon board at Fourth Baptist Church, and for more than 25 years has been the superintendent of the Sunday school. He is the president of the Deacons' Conference of Richmond and Vicinity which has more than 450 members. He has been its president for more than 28 years. He is also the president of the Virginia State Baptist Deacons' Convention, and has been since its organization 12 years ago.

Though he has retired, he will not be idle, for he is planning, if his health permits, to help to build the State Deacons' Convention. Its objective is to prepare a home for the needy in the state of Virginia. The group has already purchased a building at 2000 Lakeview avenue, Richmond. Mr. Christian is also vice-president of the National Baptist Deacons' Convention, and has been for 25 years.

MR. CHRISTIAN resides with his wife, Mrs. Estelle Jasey Christian, at their home, 1112 North 34th street, Richmond.

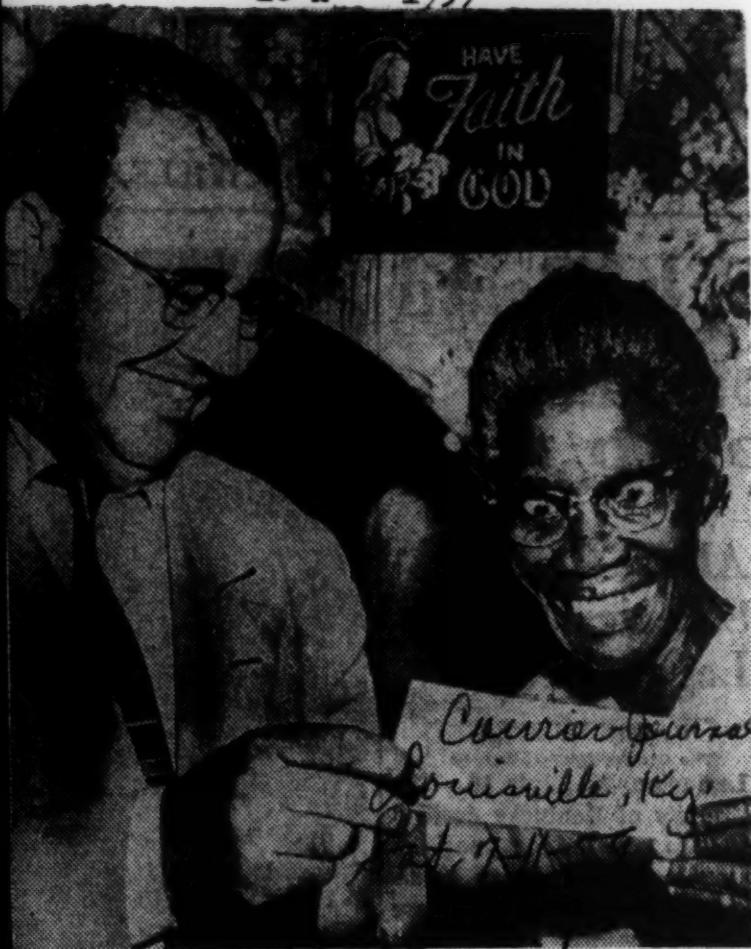
The Christians have two

sons and one daughter, James S. Christian Jr., Harold R. Christian and Mrs. Irene Martin. The two sons are carriers in the post office. They also have three grandchildren.



16 k 1959

# SOCIAL SECURITY



Associated Press Wirephoto

**FROM RICH 'UNCLE'** Luella Harris, 74, Houston, gets a surprise as Social Security field representative Murray Person hands her a check for \$2,800. The check, represented benefits due her since September, 1950, at which time she was unable to prove her age. Her first purchases were a cemetery lot, a tombstone, and a casket. "I'll be ready when He calls," she said.



## Probation for Negro striker may be ended

Alexander White, Negro labor leader in a violence-marked strike, has been placed in jail without bond pending a probation revocation hearing.

White was sentenced last week to 10 years in prison on a charge of setting an explosive off near the home of a non-striking worker at Perfection Mattress Co.

AT THE TIME of the trial he was on probation on a grand larceny charge to which he had pleaded guilty in 1955.

Circuit Judge Alta L. King, who placed White on probation for four years in connection with the grand larceny charge, issued the arrest warrant stating that the defendant had "probably violated" the terms of his probation.

White was sentenced to two years in prison Oct. 10, 1956, on the grand larceny charge.

A jury deliberated less than two hours before returning a guilty verdict in the bombing case against White. He was accused of rolling an explosive toward the house of Hulen Bibby of Tarrant City.

White was on strike against the company during a long labor dispute last Fall. He was identified as the leader of the Negro picketers.

A DATE for the revocation hearing has not yet been set.

White has appealed the bombing charge sentence. He was free in \$10,000 bond until his arrest yesterday afternoon by Deputies Calvin Holcombe and Bill Adams.

## Centre Police Fail To Solve Night Blasts

CENTRE, Ala. (AP)—A school bus strike in this northeast Alabama county appears all but settled, but police still are facing a blank wall in their investigation of nighttime shotgun blasts.

"We're making some progress," said Sheriff R. C. Leath, "but there haven't been any developments."

Bob Rogers, international representative of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal employees, said Friday that all the strikers who still have jobs will return to work Monday.

### 2 DISMISSED

There was some disagreement on how many of the 16 original strikers would find jobs waiting for them. Rogers said he understood two had been dismissed, neither for reasons related to the strike. But W. L. Little, superintendent of Cherokee County schools, said 11 replacements had been hired for strikers, and that the replacements would remain on the job.

The strike broke out last Monday—the first day of the fall term—when 16 of the 52 drivers refused to operate their buses.

The dispute grew out of the school system's refusal to deal with the union. Little said he understood that the school system, as a government agency, was prohibited from dealing with a labor union.



# 'No Legal Basis' For New Strikes, Says EAL Official

By CHARLES TALYOR

Staff Writer

An Eastern Air Lines official said Sunday there is "no legal basis" for a further strike against Eastern by flight engineers or pilots over any issue.

S. L. Shannon, Eastern senior vice president, said this is particularly true in the long jurisdictional dispute between the Flight Engineers International Association and the Air Line Pilots Association over crew qualifications on jet transports of the future.

Shannon, replying to a "bad faith" charge by the flight engineers' union, also said the engineer training to be given pilots by the airline is required by federal regulations.

Shannon's statement resulted from a charge by the flight engineers Saturday night that Eastern acted in bad faith in offering the rival ALPA the opportunity of flight engineer training for the third pilot to be added on Eastern's DC8 jets.

Shannon pointed out that the big jets are not scheduled for delivery until 1960. Jack Robertson, head of the FEIA at Eastern, has already said there is no immediate threat of a new strike.

Eastern is still recovering from the costly 38-day shutdown brought on by twin strikes, of flight engineers and machinists, which ended on New Year's Eve.

To settle the strike, Eastern agreed not to require flight engineers to be qualified as pilots on the jets, and also to put a third pilot — as well as the flight engineer — in the cockpit of jets in order to satisfy both the engineers and the pilots.

"There is no legal basis for a further strike against Eastern Air Lines by the FEIA or the pilots over any issue," Shannon said, "and particularly none over the jurisdictional dispute between these two unions as to crew qualifications on EAL straight jet transports."

He said that Eastern "has valid contracts with both unions . . . The company will carry out the terms of these contracts and expects the unions to honor them in like manner."

"The training to be given pilots is that demanded by federal air regulations which require that another member of the flight crew, in addition to the flight engineer, be qualified to man the flight engineer's post in an emergency," Shannon's statement said.

This may ease fears expressed by FEIA officials that if the pilots are qualified as engineers, they might try to take away the jobs of engineers.

Robertson could not be reached Sunday night for comment on Shannon's statement.



# HOSPITALS TO GIVE PEACE PROPOSALS A QUALIFIED YES

June 6-14-59  
Struck Institutions Likely  
to Tell Mayor Tomorrow  
of Their Acceptance

## UNION RIGHTS CONCEDED

But Officials Will Demand  
Dealings With Workers Be  
Conducted Off Premises

By HOMER BIGART

A majority of the city's voluntary nonprofit hospitals are ready to accept, with reservations, the recommendations of Mayor Wagner's mediation board for settlement of the hospital strike.

The steering committee of the Greater New York Hospital Association is expected to report a unanimous stand when it meets Mayor Wagner tomorrow morning. Before going to City Hall, the committee will meet at the headquarters of the association to consolidate its views and eliminate remaining differences.

Apparent agreement on the general nature of the reply to Mayor Wagner was reached at a meeting Friday night. It was decided to tell the Mayor that the hospitals accepted the formula as interpreted by their lawyers.

**Hospitals' Interpretation**  
Under this interpretation, the hospitals would concede the workers' right to organization and representation. However, they want union activity inside the premises reduced to a minimum.

Accordingly, the hospitals are expected to insist that any mediation in which an employee has

representation take place outside the hospitals. To avoid direct dealings with the union, they may further insist that a third party, drawn from an impartial source, join in this stage of the grievance procedure.

They also are determined that the elections of workers' representatives be held off the hospital premises.

Officials of Local 1199 of the striking Retail Drug Employees Union have said they would accept the recommendations of the Mayor's board as a basis for negotiations, but wanted "clarification and improvement of a number of things."

### Machinery Outlined

The hospitals' interpretation would not compel any extensive rewriting of the recommendations of the Mayor's board. The plan was submitted last week by William Hammatt Davis, chairman of the three-man panel.

The Davis report proposed the following machinery for grievances:

"There shall be established in each hospital a clearly stated grievance procedure proceeding from the first step in which the aggrieved employee presents his grievance to the appropriate supervisor to a second step in which the aggrieved employee presents his grievance to the personnel manager or administrator or other designated official of the hospital.

"The third step shall be to transfer the grievance to mediation by two adjustors, one chosen by the hospital management and the other chosen by the employees in the hospital.

"The adjustors shall meet outside the hospital unless they mutually agree otherwise.

"If the two adjustors are unable to mediate the grievance, they may by mutual agreement add a third adjustor chosen from a panel of responsible and experienced persons established by the parties."

Finally, if the dispute is not settled by mediation, the Davis report proposed that it be submitted to arbitration. At this summit level the Davis report specified that the aggrieved

worker "shall be entitled to representation by anyone he may designate."

### Can Choose Union

Mr. Davis explained in a press conference last week that workers could elect a union official as their "adjustor" at the mediation level, if they chose.

The hospitals will ask for a rewording of the Davis report's recommendation on reinstatement of striking employees.

The Davis board proposed that all striking employees "shall be reinstated to their former or comparable jobs without discrimination unless guilty of violence."

The hospitals will argue that it is impossible to reinstate so many people at once, and that they must have time, say thirty or sixty days, to accomplish this.

Of the seven struck hospitals, six of them—Mount Sinai, Lenox Hill, Beth Davis, Beth Israel, Bronx and Brooklyn Jewish—have done extensive rehiring since the walkout began in those institutions May 8. The strike spread to Flower and Fifth Avenue Hospital nine days ago.

### Steering Group Meets

The hospital's position on the Davis plan was hammered out at a meeting of the forty-man steering committee Friday night.

There had been considerable disagreement. One group of hospitals, not yet struck, argued that the Greater New York Hospital Association should maintain its inflexible stand against union recognition; another was willing to deal with "any other union" except Local 1199.

The attitude of some trustees was reportedly hardened by the "secondary-picketing" tactics of Local 1199. These trustees, some of whom had initially favored acceptance of the Davis report, were now embittered because their business places were being picketed.

Mayor Wagner had hoped to bring hospital and union leaders together in City Hall yesterday for a joint meeting. But the chance of a possible weekend solution to the strike collapsed when the hospital association said it needed more time.

The Mayor was then forced to delay the meeting until tomorrow morning. He had in-

cluded only the seven hospitals directly affected by the strike, but the association insisted on sending the whole forty-man steering committee.

After meeting with the hospital committee the Mayor is expected to summon labor leaders to a separate meeting.

# Labor Dispute In Atlanta Court

The apparently hot-boiling ingredients involved in a local labor-management dispute spilled over into a hot courtroom debate Thursday as a white businessman stood trial for allegedly pointing a gun at strikers as he passed through a picket line last Monday.

A man identified as Leonard Heiman, an official of United Butchers at 1205 Howell Mill Rd., was standing trial on two warrants sworn out by a Negro striker. The warrants charged Heiman with assault and pointing a pistol at an other.

Harold D. Morgan, of 526 Hunter St., S. W., a picketeer at the strike-torn South West Atlanta packing house, swore that Heiman pointed a pistol at him as the white official crashed through a picket line Monday delivering workers to fill in for the strikers.

Morgan said at the Thursday hearing in Civil Court that Heiman drove up to the striking plant and signalled for entrance. Morgan said he politely informed Heiman and the three Negro workers who occupied the car that "we are on strike; we'd appreciate it if you would not cross the picket line."

Morgan further said that Heiman then got out of his car, pointed a pistol at him and three other picket carriers and threatened to "blow their brains out if they touched his (Heiman's) car."

On the other hand, Heiman, in his defense, charged that he was surrounded by a "mob" when he drove up to the plant. He said the "mob" threatened to overturn his car if he proceeded any further. He also said he was told by a yelling "voice" in the crowd, that "you are going in their at your own risk. You may not come back alive."

The lawyers on both sides engaged in lengthy debates addressed towards the court, but apparently indirectly hurled at the opposition. At the end of the trial, the defendant, Heiman, rushed up to the bench and informed the judge that Morgan's lawyer, a union affiliated counsel, had uttered some threatening words to him while in the court room.

At the outcome, Civil Court Judge Etheridge ended the fireworks with an announcement that he was discharging both of the allegations against Heiman.

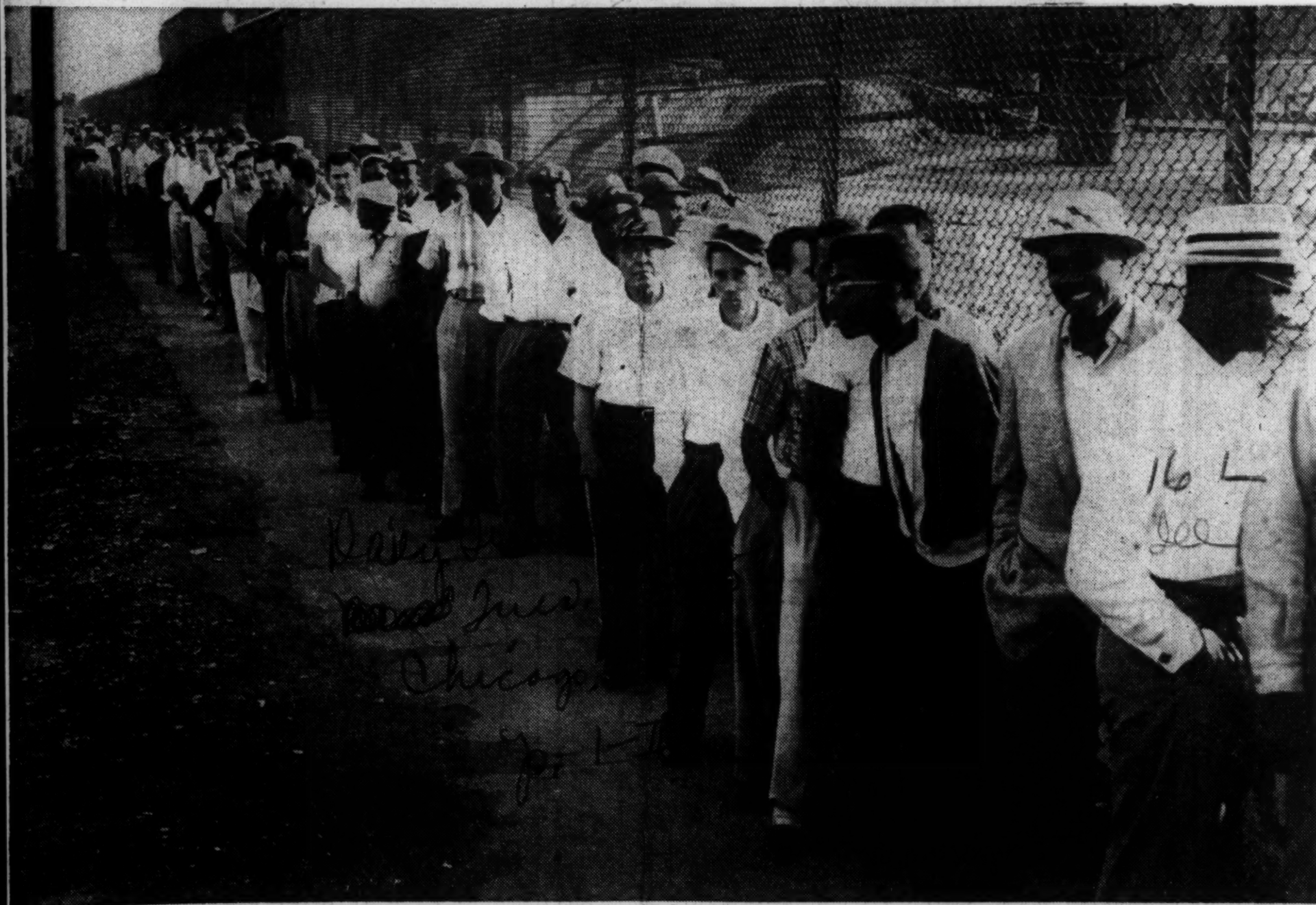
At any rate, the Civil Court had not power to prosecute the defendant. The Civil Court could only listen to evidence to determine if there was "probable cause," and then refer it to a criminal court for further action, or, as it turned out, discharge the case for lack of "probable cause."

The incident reportedly occurred Monday night at the packing plant when Morgan was walking the plant line with an undetermined number of other strikers.

Heiman was reportedly taking workers from his own place of business and allowing them to be used by the striking company to fill in the vacancies created by the union walkout.



## Striking Steelworkers Receive Final Checks—



[TRIBUNE Photo]

Striking employees lined up Monday outside 88th street gate of United States Steel's South Works to collect last pay-

checks due them. Salaries are for period ending July 14, day nation-wide steel strike began.



# TROOPS CALLED IN KENTUCKY MINE VIOLENCE

Frankfort, Ky., April 17 (UPI)—Gov. A. B. [Happy] Chandler Friday mobilized 1,000 Kentucky National Guardsmen for possible police action as new violence flared in the southeastern Kentucky coal strike.

Guard officers and their staffs left immediately to conduct a "reconnaissance in force" of the strike area.

The governor acted as a nonunion coal truck driver was killed in a gun battle with United Mine Workers pickets and a dynamite blast damaged another mine tippie and conveyor.

**Mobilizes Field Artillery**  
Maj. Gen. J. A. B. Williams, state adjutant general, mobilized the 41st field artillery battalion at Richmond, and the 241st tank battalion at Barbourville, Ky.

Two other units, the 242d tank battalion at Ashland and Olive Hill and the 623d field artillery battalion at Glasgow were alerted.

Williams was given permission to move guard troops into the strike area Monday without further orders. Chandler authorized him to move troops in sooner at his discretion.

The first of four reconnaissance groups, composed of a battalion commander and his staff and company commanders and their staffs, left for the coal fields Friday. The of-

ficers will go to Hazard, ville, and spread out thru nearby coal towns.

Two persons have been slain since the strike began last March 9 in Harlan county when UMW contracts expired. Mine operators say they are unable to pay the \$2 day wage increases demanded in the new contracts.

## Mine Operator Slain

Woodrow Smith, Knox county mine operator, was fatally shot March 31 in a dispute with pickets.

James Otis, Adams, 41, Dongola, Ky., a truck driver and guard at the Little Shepherd mine in Letcher county, was shot Thursday night as U. M. W. pickets overpowered a mine guard and waited for his truck to approach.

Adams was ordered out of the truck and shot down in the ensuing gun battle, in which Harrison Stidham, a picket, was hospitalized with a stomach wound.

Police arrested Stidham, Verlin [Buttermilk] King and Democrat Hilliman, all of Marrow, Ky., on charges of murder.

An apparent dynamite blast damaged a conveyor and tippie of the non union Ashlo Coal company at Combs, Ky. early Friday have been numerous incidents of dynamiting since the strike began. The Ashlo company is owned by Bruce Davis of Tippey.

The union, since Wednesday, has been under a United States District court restraining order forbidding picket interference against the Louisville and Nashville railroad. A hearing is set for April 30 on making the order permanent.





# Chevrolet

## Factory

### Shut Down

Sat, 10-17-59

#### Industry Eying

#### New Union Offer

By Herald Wire Services

DETROIT—General Motors closed down its first plant engaged in production of new model cars Friday and reported it has been forced to lay off almost one fifth of its workers because of steel shortages.

The giant automotive firm shut a plant at Frammingham, Mass., which has been turning out 1960 Chevrolets as General Motors layoffs climbed to 60,000. Meanwhile, in Washington, Steel company negotiators agreed to consider a scaled down wage-benefit plan advanced by the union. This raised administration hopes for a swift settlement of the 94-day-old strike.

Steelworkers president David J. McDonald presented his new peace formula, said to cost about 21 cents an hour over two years, as union and management representatives held their first direct contract talks since Oct. 6.

R. Conrad Cooper, chief management negotiators, told newsmen after the hour and 45 minute session that his side would examine the proposals and meet again with the union negotiators at 3:30 p.m., today. The management session will be held in New York.

"We are, on both sides, strenuously endeavoring to reach an agreement to settle this issue," Cooper said.

General Motors already has plans to close down at least nine of Chevrolet's remaining 13 final assembly lines within the next week and other makers' lines were expected to follow suit soon afterward.

if the steel walkout is not settled in time.

The shutdowns threatened to nip near-record auto sales in the bud.

The industry reported sales of its new models during the first 10 days of October were better than during any other introductory period since 1955, a year which the industry still looks back upon with awe because of the records it shattered.

Labor Secretary James P. Mitchell was openly optimistic about chances for a strike settlement in view of developments. He said, "the parties today are closer together than they have been since the negotiations started" last May 5.

If the current peace drive should fizzle out, the administration is expected early next week to seek a Taft-Hartley injunction which would send the 500,000 striking steelworkers back to the mills for an 80-day "cooling off" period.



# 60 Workers Walk Out Over Wages

## Take Strike Vote After Month Of Negotiations Fail

Sixty employees of the Modern Art Products Co., Inc., at 13th and Charlotte, went on strike yesterday (Thursday) morning for higher wages and longer vacation periods. About 90 per cent of the employees are Negroes. The company manufactures lamps and shades.

The strike was called by the Upholsterers International Union, local No. 521, after negotiation sessions which had been in progress for a month failed to bring about the union's desired changes in its contract with the company.

Mrs. Lillian Brown, 2428 E. 12th St., union steward at the plant, told THE CALL that the union's two-year contract with the firm expired on April 1.

In negotiation meetings in which a new contract was discussed, Mrs. Brown said that the union asked for an increase in base pay from \$1.07 1-2 an hour to \$1.42 1-2 an hour after 60 days of employment. New workers begin at \$1 an hour, she said, with an increase to \$1.05 after 30 days and a second increase to \$1.07 1-2 after 60 days.

As the discussions went on during the month of March, Mrs. Brown said, the union dropped its request from \$1.42 1-2 an hour to \$1.22 1-2 an hour for the first

year and \$1.32 1-2 for the second year of the two-year contract.

This amounted to an increase of 15 cents an hour the first year and 10 cents an hour the second year, the steward explained.

The union also requested a three-week vacation period after five years of employment. The old contract provided for two weeks after three years and one week up to three years of employment.

Mrs. Brown said that Nathan Jagoda, plant manager and vice-president of the lamp company, said that the firm could not afford the 15-cent and 10-cent increases but offered a 10-cent per hour raise for the first year and a 5-cent per hour raise the second year.

### Refuses Company Offer

The union refused to accept the company's offer, holding out for the 15-cent and 10-cent increases, the steward said.

The last meeting with management was held Tuesday, Mrs. Brown said. Members of the union held a call meeting Wednesday night at the union hall, 913 Tracy, to discuss Mr. Jagoda's counter-offer. The membership voted by secret ballot 33 to 1 not to accept Mr. Jagoda's offer and to go on strike Thursday morning.

Mrs. Brown and T. R. Henderson, 1106 the Paseo, were named as strike captains to keep the picket line going.

Workers are picketing the plant on a 24-hour basis on five shifts: 7 a.m. to 12 noon, 12 noon to 4 p.m., 4 p.m. to 8 p.m., 8 p.m. to midnight and 12 midnight to 7 a.m. Ten persons are on duty for the first three shifts and two on the last two shifts.

### Prepared To Stay Out

Mrs. Brown said that the union is prepared to stay out indefinitely. "We are going to stay out on strike until we get a more reasonable offer from the company," she said. Mrs. Brown has been working at the plant for 12 years.

Mr. Jagoda told THE CALL that his company made what "we thought was a very fair offer in view of the economic conditions today." He said that he offered the workers a two-year contract with a \$4 a week raise the first year and a \$2 a week raise the second year, making a total increase of \$6 a week over a two-year period. (This is equivalent to an hourly increase of 10 cents the first year and five cents the second year.)

Jagoda said that he also offered the workers an extra holiday during the year. They now get six holidays and he offered a seventh, he said.

### Can't Raise More

The plant manager added that the company was not able to increase the vacation periods.

He said that the lamp manu-

facturing business is extremely competitive and that he could not raise wages any higher without jeopardizing the future of the business itself. "And then none of us will have a job," he added.

Jagoda expressed the opinion that the strike was a "Foolish" one and said that he felt the union had ill-advised its members.

He said that he considers the employees very valuable and wants them to come back to work at the offer he has made them. He said that he is available for further negotiation sessions any time that the union desires them.

Charles Harding, U. S. mediator, sat in on two sessions with management and the union but was not able to bring the two groups together.

The Modern Art Products company was formerly located at 13th and Agnes but was forced to move in January because of the Southeast Trafficway.

Members of the union's mediation committee are: Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Argerine Wilkins, 3426 E. 24th Terrace; Mrs. Arnedo Baker, 4116 College; Mrs. Dorothy Stewart, 1034 Everett, Kansas City, Kas.; Mrs. Bernice Waters and Stance Gorski, the union's business agent.



# CONTEMPT RULING IN HOSPITAL FIGHT PUT OFF BY JUDGE

Beckinella Calls the Strikers  
Guilty, Then Reconsiders in  
5-Hour Proceedings  
Sat. 5-23-59  
NECESS BRINGS A CLASH

Davis of Union and Lawyer  
for Institution in Brooklyn  
Almost Come to Blows

By HOMER BIGART

Justice Charles J. Beckinella reserved decision yesterday on contempt charges against the president, a business agent and eight members of the striking hospital union here.

The action had been brought in State Supreme Court in Brooklyn by the Brooklyn Jewish Hospital, one of the six voluntary hospitals that were struck May 8 by Local 1199 of the Retail Drug Employees Union.

The hospital charged that the union had violated a preliminary injunction issued May 12.

At one point in the five-hour proceedings Justice Beckinella said he found all ten persons named in the contempt charge guilty.

But after Joseph Tauber, lawyer for the union, rose to express "amazement" at this decision, Justice Beckinella said he would withhold decision until noon Monday.

## Is Not Convinced

Explaining this apparent reversal, the justice said that he was not convinced that the ten had continued their strike activity after the injunction was issued.

Even when hospital lawyers said they would produce photo-

graphic evidence of continued picketing, Justice Beckinella remained unconvinced. He said that the pictures might have been taken prior to the injunction.

The union contended that the injunction was invalid because the summons had been served improperly.

The chief defendant, Leon J. Davis, president of the union, said that the strike would continue regardless of the outcome of court proceedings. He said that he was prepared to go to jail, if necessary, rather than to give up his fight for unionization of nonprofessional hospital workers.

The strike entered its third week yesterday but Peter Kasius, deputy commissioner of the State Department of Social Welfare, continued to report to Governor Rockefeller that there was "no discernible breakdown of service" in the struck hospitals.

Noting this, Governor Rockefeller said yesterday on his return from Venezuela that the state planned no intervention at this time.

It was a confusing day in court in Brooklyn and the contempt proceedings were enlivened by an angry clash in the corridors during recess.

Mr. Davis stepped up to Milton Newman, lawyer for Brooklyn Jewish Hospital, and demanded:

"I want to know what good it will do for the judge to punish me for contempt?"

"For violation of a court order," Mr. Newman replied.

"What good will it do to send me to jail?" Mr. Davis asked again.

"As an American citizen when a court orders you to do something you do it," Mr. Newman said.

Harry Weinstock, lawyer for the union, inquired if Mr. Newman were not being "150 per cent American."

Mr. Newman accused Mr. Weinstock of "cynicism." Tempers rose and voices became shrill. But before any blows were exchanged, Mr. Weinstock pulled Mr. Davis away and told him to be quiet.

## Argues for Action

In arguing for contempt action, Mr. Newman told the court that George Goodman, a business agent for the union, had joined the picket line a day

after the injunction was issued by Justice Miles F. McDonald. He called this "an affront, an insult and a violation of a court order."

He said he did not want punishment for the eight rank and file pickets named in the charge. But he demanded maximum punishment for Mr. Davis and Mr. Goodman.

Justice Beckinella ruled that the union had been properly served with the court orders May 8 when a security guard at the hospital thrust the papers at Mr. Goodman. The guard, Salvatore Cosentino, testified that Mr. Goodman had let the papers fall to the sidewalk.

The judge said:

"There is no question in my mind that the injunction order was violated and the strike was illegal. In my opinion all persons named in this contempt proceeding are guilty of violating an order of this court."

After he later decided to reserve his decision, he told lawyers for both sides to submit briefs Monday.

Also on Monday Supreme Court Justice George Tilzer will open hearings in Manhattan on an application by the five other struck hospitals for a permanent injunction against the union.

The union issued a statement charging that the strike was "deliberately provoked by hospital managements acting as part of an unholy alliance through the Greater New York Hospital Association."

The union said that the hospital managements "arrogantly turned down Mayor Wagner's proposal to settle this dispute by setting up a fact-finding committee to make recommendations on wages, working conditions and union recognition."

"We charge," the statement said, "that these managements have betrayed their trust to the community they are supposed to serve."

"We charge they are determined to prevent their workers from securing a proper redress of their grievances through representatives of their own choosing in order to perpetuate sweatshop wages in our city's voluntary hospitals."

The basic issue in the strike is the union's demand for recognition as the bargaining agent for 3,600 nonprofessional workers: orderlies, nurses' aides, porters, elevator operators, kitchen help and other house-keeping workers, most of whom are Negroes and Puerto Ricans.

The hospitals involved are all voluntary, or private, nonprofit

## NEW YORK

institutions. Meanwhile, the struck hospitals were taking a tougher line. Eighteen social workers who refused to cross the picket line at Mount Sinai Hospital, although they were not members of the striking union, were warned that they would lose their jobs unless they returned to work before Monday.

They were told in a letter from Doris Siegel, director of social service at Mount Sinai, "Professional service to patients is the primary consideration for our staff."

Unless the social workers accepted this principle, she wrote, and came to work Monday they would be regarded as having resigned.

Lenox Hill blacklisted seventy-five strikers accused of "intimidating our workers." Louis Schenkweiler, administrative vice president, said the hospital "would never take back" the workers unless forced to do so by court order.

Seventy-five Lenox Hill strikers were "invited" by telegram to return to work. The hospital said eleven had accepted.

Beth David Hospital sent letters to its strikers announcing its intention to replace them unless they returned to work Monday.

Mount Sinai, Beth Israel, Bronx and Brooklyn Jewish Hospital, already have begun to hire permanent employees.

Although the hospitals all said that they were able to maintain normal or near-normal service, the United Hospital Fund of New York issued an appeal for more volunteers.

Mrs. A. Vittorio Marano, vice president of the fund, said there was "great need for volunteers, especially during the day."

She also said that five other hospitals were being threatened with a strike: Flower and Fifth Avenue, Polyclinic, St. Luke's, Roosevelt and New York Infirmary.

## Union Group Urged to End Racial Bias

Washington, D.C. Racial discrimination in union ranks is "against every principle of our trade union movement" and should be removed, the Maryland District of Columbia AFL-CIO convention was told yesterday.

Ben D. Segal, education director of the International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, AFL-CIO, urged the convention to "clean this cancer out of our midst as has been done elsewhere."

W. F. Strong, president of Maryland District of Columbia AFL-CIO, which is meeting at the Sheraton-Park, has said the convention probably will take no stand on the discrimination question.

Calling union desegregation "the No. 1 task of our District of Columbia unions," Segal said "either we clean our own house or it will be done for us . . ."

The discrimination question has come to the attention of the District Commissioners as well as the President's Committee on Government Contracts. The Commissioners have called a special meeting Friday to take over allegations of discrimination on city construction contracts.



# Mt. Sinai Slows Up Return of Strikers

## New York Workers Warned Of Delays

By DREW PHILLIPS,  
World-Telegram Staff Writer.

Nonprofessional workers started back to their jobs at seven city voluntary hospitals today, ending a bitter 46-day strike for union recognition.

However, strikers who attempted to get back their jobs at Mount Sinai, largest of the seven hospitals, were turned away. They were told to go home and await notification by mail when to report for physical examinations and work.

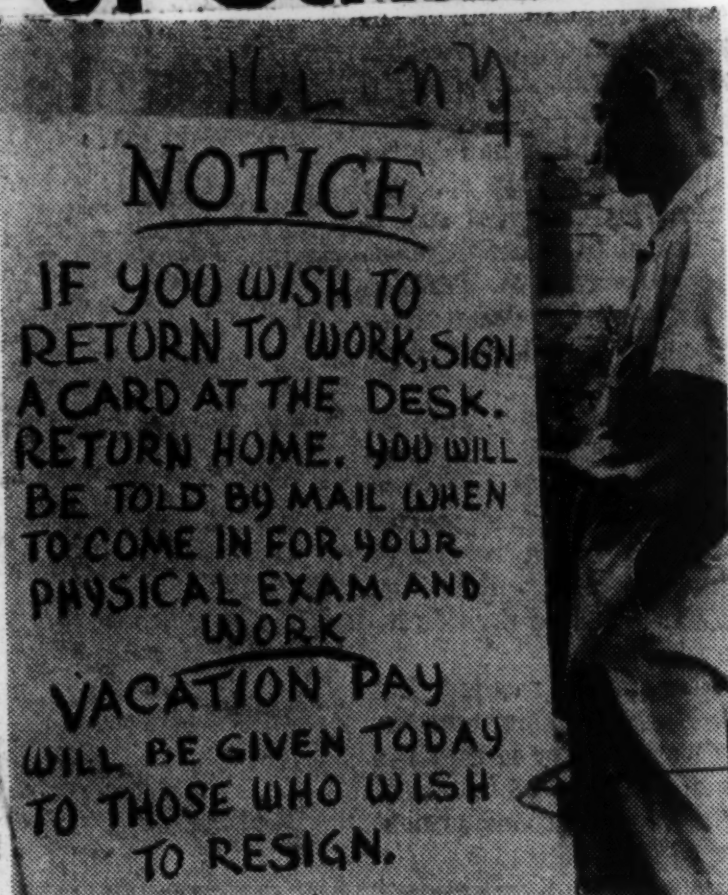
A Mount Sinai spokesman said it would be two or three weeks before return-to-work procedures could be completed.

### Get Physicals.

At Lenox Hill, returning workers were being given physicals today, but a spokesman said it would be several days before the results would be complete and the workers could get back on the job. The other five hospitals — Beth David, Beth Israel, Flower and Fifth Avenue, Bronx and Brooklyn Jewish — were expected to follow the same procedure as Lenox Hill.

State law requires that kitchen help and other workers who come in contact with the patients must have physical examinations. Almost all strikers fall in these categories.

Under the strike settlement terms, worked out by union and hospital negotiators at City Hall last week and approved almost unanimously by 1600 strikers yesterday, the hospitals must rehire all workers involved in the walkout "as quickly as practical and feasible, unless guilty of violence."



Returning striker reads sign posted today at entrance to Mount Sinai Hospital.

### Terms of Pact.

The settlement terms were made public last night. Briefly, they call for:

- A minimum hourly wage of \$1, with a \$2 a week rise for employees already over the minimum.

- A 40-hour week, with time and a half for overtime.

- Establishment of a 12-man board—composed of six hospital trustees and six court-appointed "representatives of the public"—to review the workers' wages, working conditions and fringe benefits annually. Union officials may present their views at the annual reviews.

- A grievance procedure under which an outside arbiter will have final say on all grievances that cannot be settled within the hospitals. Union officials may represent workers before the arbiter.

- Establishment of job grades and seniority rules,

plus a review of holiday, vacation and sick leave procedures, within each hospital by Oct. 1.  
● A pledge by the hospitals not to discriminate against workers who are union members.



# Wagner Moves to Avert Hospital Strike Tomorrow

## Summons Both Sides To City Hall

In an 11th hour move to head off a strike of non-professional employees at six of the city's voluntary hospitals, Mayor Robert F. Wagner today called both parties in the dispute to meet with him this afternoon at City Hall.

The Mayor's action came after Retail Drug Employees Local 1199, ignoring two court orders, handed out leaflets calling on the hospital workers to strike at 6 a.m. tomorrow.

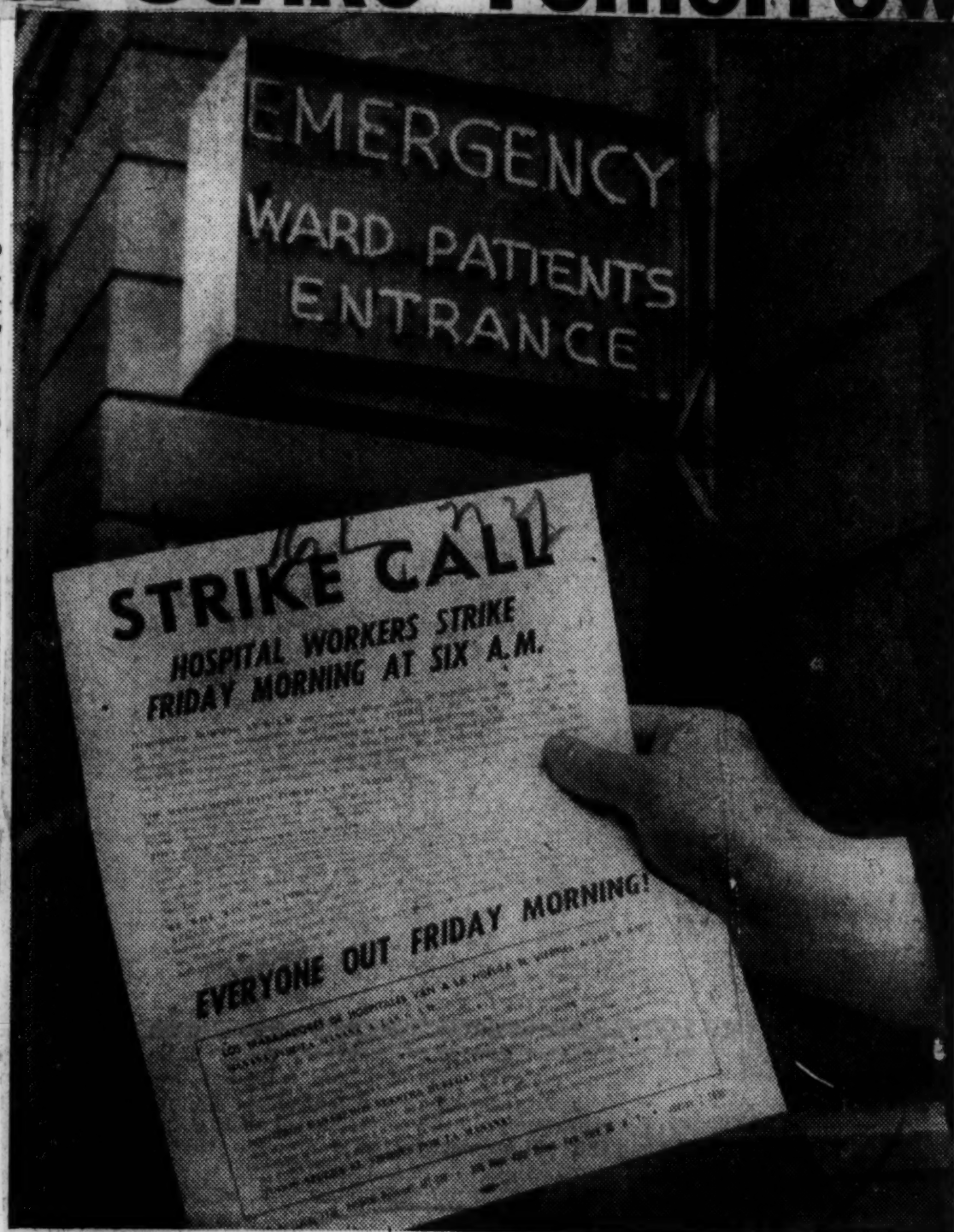
Leon J. Davis, president of the local, remained in hiding early today to avoid being served with the show cause orders, which were issued yesterday by Supreme Court Justice George T. Ladd in Manhattan and Justice James S. Brown in Brooklyn.

Supreme Court Justice Samuel M. Gold today extended the restraining orders until at least next Tuesday.

### Order to Appear

Justice Tilden's order required Mr. Davis to appear in court at 10 a.m. today to show cause why a temporary injunction against the strike should not be granted to Lenox Hill, Beth David, Beth Israel, Mount Sinai and Bronx hospitals. Justice Brown's order barred the union from starting a strike at Brooklyn Jewish Hospital at least until Monday.

No papers were served in Mr. Davis' absence, however. At union headquarters, 300 W. 45th St., a spokesman for Local 1199 said: "As far as we are concerned, no injunction has been served or handed



This is a strike call leaflet being handed out outside Mt. Sinai Hospital today. Arm belongs to union organizer Elliott Godoff.

down. Therefore, the strike is "He may be a patient in one of these hospitals."

Asked if he knew where Mr. Davis could be found, the spokesman said he had no idea. "Who knows?" he added.

In 2 Languages.

The leaflets, printed in English and Spanish, were handed out to the 4550 non-profession-

are guilty of "wage slavery" and other abuses and that they have "insulted and spurned" the union, the leaflet said, in part: "The Hospital managements have forced us to strike. We do so with courage, with determination to win and with the knowledge that we are united and strong. . . . We have the support of the AFL-CIO and of all the decent people in the city."

Meanwhile, Mayor Robert F. Wagner called his health, hospital, police and labor commissioners to City Hall this morning to discuss the emergency steps the city should take in the event of a strike.

The hospitals have refused to grant Local 1199 recognition. The union originally set April 22 as the strike date, but agreed to a postponement to give the hospitals a chance to decide whether to accept Mayor Wagner's proposal to turn the dispute over to a fact-finding committee appointed by him. The union renewed the strike threat Tuesday, after the hospitals decided against fact-finding.

**HOSPITALS UNION ENJOINED TO STOP BROOKLYN STRIKE**

One Institution Gets Order From Supreme Court—5 Other Writs Due Today

**MAYOR RESUMES TALKS**

Finds Both Sides Adamant—Laundry Drivers Told to Honor Picket Lines

By HOMER BIGART  
Mayor Wagner resumed his attempts to end the strike of nonprofessional workers at six voluntary hospitals yesterday, but found both sides adamant on the union recognition issue.

Meanwhile Justice Miles F. McDonald, in Supreme Court in Brooklyn, enjoined Local 1199 of the Retail Drug Employees Union from continuing the strike at Brooklyn Jewish Hospital.

Similar injunctions will be sought in Manhattan this morning by lawyers for the five other struck hospitals. These are Lenox Hill, Mount Sinai, Beth Israel, Beth David and Bronx Hospitals.

Armed with these injunctions, the hospitals' lawyers plan to begin contempt proceedings against the union in Manhattan and Brooklyn today.

### Lawyer Walks Out

Joseph Tauber, lawyer for the union, walked out of court in Brooklyn when Justice McDonald granted the injunction. The Justice warned him:

"I will not brook any disobedience and will take any steps necessary to enforce this injunction."

But Mr. Tauber said that he would advise the union that the injunction was invalid. Later, a union spokesman said picketing would continue at Brooklyn Jewish Hospital.

"The union workers are determined to fight until they win first class citizenship and the right to organize and bargain collectively," the spokesman said.

On the fourth day of the strike, which began Friday, all six hospitals said that they were operating normally. But they faced a new harassment yesterday when the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union instructed its 700 laundry-truck drivers not to cross the picket lines. This might delay deliveries of clean linen.

### Seek to Forestall Extension

In a move to forestall a threatened extension of the strike, Polyclinic Hospital, 345 West Fiftieth Street, and Knickerbocker Hospital, 70 Convent Avenue, obtained orders directing the union to show cause why it should not be enjoined from striking those institutions.

The orders are returnable today to Justice George Tilden in Supreme Court in Manhattan.

Charging that the hospitals



tan.

In other developments, Local 237 of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, independent, distributed pamphlets to workers at New York Hospital renewing a threat to call a strike unless the union was recognized. The pamphlets also told the workers to be prepared for a walkout "at any hour, day or night."

Mayor Wagner was reported to have received an estimate from the police that fewer than 1,200 nonprofessional workers of about 3,500 in the six hospitals were on strike. This report, if accurate, would support the hospitals' contention that the walkout was unsuccessful.

However, Local 1199 has the support of the New York City Central Labor Council, and several members of the council's executive committee were on hand when the City Hall talks resumed late yesterday.

#### 12 Lawyers for Hospitals

The management delegation consisted of twelve lawyers representing the six struck hospitals and four other hospitals that are threatened with a strike.

Another group appeared willing to budge on the issue of union recognition. Management refused to go as far as the city, which does not recognize a union as bargaining agent for workers in municipal hospitals but does let the union involved consult on grievances.

As for labor, Harry Van Arsdale Jr., president of the Central Labor Council, had staked the prestige of the united labor movement on the success of the strike.

He has told the Mayor and the hospitals that a refusal to recognize the local would be a blow at Negroes and Puerto Ricans, who make up more than 80 per cent of the local's membership and who are victims, he said, of "racial exploitation."

After conferring separately with the two sides, the Mayor said he could detect no change in attitudes. He apparently decided not to risk a joint meeting but sent both sides out for dinner.

The court order issued in Brooklyn yesterday was a preliminary injunction that replaced a restraining order issued May 6.

By issuing the strike call May 8, Local 1199 flouted the restraining order, contending that the papers had been im-

properly served. Yesterday Mr. Tauber argued that since the service had been faulty, the court lacked jurisdiction.

Justice McDonald ruled that the service was valid and said that if the union's counsel refused to argue the injunction motion, it would be granted "by default." Mr. Tauber said he would appeal. The injunction was granted, without argument.

## 2D UNION WARNS OF STRIKE SPREAD IN CITY HOSPITALS

*New York Times*  
Dec 5-12-59

### Hotel Employees Threaten 7 Proprietary Institutions With Action 'Any Time'

## DAVIS JAILING DELAYED

### Brooklyn Jewish Defers Its Move on Walkout Leader for Wagner Hearing

By HOMER BIGART

A strike at seven proprietary hospitals was threatened by a separate union yesterday as the drug union's walkout at six voluntary hospitals here continued despite jail sentences imposed on the strike leaders.

The threat to the proprietary hospitals was made by Local 144 of the Hotel and Allied Service Employees Union. It sent an ultimatum to the institutions warning of "possible strike action at any time" if they refused to negotiate with the union "in the next forty-eight hours."

#### Offer to Hold Election

The seven threatened hospitals denied that the union had signed up a majority of their nonprofessional workers. They offered to submit to an impartial election.

The proprietary institutions, which are private and run for a profit, are subject to collective bargaining under the Taft-Hartley Act. This law specifies that unions that receive a ma-

jority in National Labor Relations Board elections are to be certified as sole bargaining agents for the workers involved.

The voluntary hospitals, which are private, but nonprofit are exempt.

The threatened hospitals "will bargain in good faith" if the union is certified, Sanford H. Markham, lawyer for the hospitals, said last night.

#### No Hurry to Jail Davis

Meanwhile the six struck voluntary hospitals seemed in no hurry to press for the jailing of Leon J. Davis, president of Local 1199 of the Retail Drug Employees Union. Mr. Davis and the union's business agent, George Goodman, were sentenced to fifteen days by Justice Charles J. Beckinella in Brooklyn Monday for contempt of an anti-strike injunction.

Mr. Davis spent most of yesterday at union headquarters, 300 West Forty-fifth Street. He did not turn up at a hearing of Mayor Wagner's fact-finding panel, but let leaders of the City Central Labor Council present the union's side of the dispute.

Morris Iushewitz, secretary of the Central Labor Council, said that there was no significance in Mr. Davis' absence. He said that the hospitals had objected, in prestrike negotiations, to meeting with Mr. Davis on the ground that his presence might be interpreted as tacit recognition of the union.

Consequently, Mr. Iushewitz said, he was not included in the ten-man negotiating committee set up by the council.

The Mayor's three-man panel, after hearing from Mr. Iushewitz, Harry Van Arsdale Jr., president of the council, and others in a closed session, adjourned until this morning, when hospital representatives will be called.

The delay in serving an arrest warrant on Mr. Davis was attributed to a desire on the part of management not to interfere with the hearings, at the least until labor's story had been told. There was also the hope that the court's sentence might impell Mr. Davis to call off the strike.

"Nobody looks on this injunction as a punitive measure, but rather as a deterrent," a lawyer for one of the hospitals said.

#### May Seek Arrest Today

Mr. Davis had been found in contempt of an injunction obtained by Brooklyn Jewish Hospital. Herbert S. Camitta, lawyer for the hospital, said he intended to obtain a warrant for Mr. Davis' arrest today.

On Monday, Justice George Tilzer, in Supreme Court in Manhattan, enjoined the union from continuing the strike at five other hospitals: Mount Sinai, Lenox Hill, Beth David, Beth Israel and Bronx.

He also signed injunctions sought by Polyclinic and Knickerbocker Hospitals, two voluntary institutions where the Retail Drug Employees Union has threatened to walk out.

Lawyers for the seven proprietary hospitals threatened by the hotel union said last night that the institutions would file a petition for an election with the National Labor Relations Board.

#### Lawyer Assails Union

Mr. Markham said that for the union to "strike against the sick and injured when it has available legal processes \*\*\* is the height of social and moral irresponsibility."

The hospitals are Park East, 112 East Eighty-third Street; Williamsburgh General, 753-65 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn; Lefferts General, 460-470 Lefferts Avenue, Brooklyn; Hunts Point, 800 Manida Street, the Bronx; Royal 2021 Grand Concourse, the Bronx; Kew Gardens General, 80-02 Kew Gardens Road, Kew Gardens, Queens, and Boulevard, 46-04 Thirty-first Avenue, Long Island City, Queens.

They have a total capacity of 759 beds and 97 bassinets.

The strike at the six voluntary hospitals continued through its nineteenth day. Lenox Hill Hospital placed a large sign near its main entrance on Seventy-sixth Street saying, "This strike is illegal." It went on:

"The State Supreme Court has directed Local 1199

"1. Not to strike.

"2. Not to picket.

"3. Not to interfere with the hospital services.

"4. Not to intimidate or otherwise attempt to persuade employees to refuse to work.

"This strike has been illegal since its inception. If you believe as we do that labor unions should obey the law, telephone the Mayor and ask why the union is permitted to continue its illegal actions."

But the striking union continued to gain support from other labor groups.

The Uniformed Fire Officers Association donated \$1,000 to the union's strike fund.

The New York Times Chapel of Local 6 of the International Typographical Union pledged workers. The chapel donated



**EMERGENCY MEASURE:** To help cut down on dishwashing chores during strike by Local 1199 of Retail Drug Employees Union, workers at Mount Sinai Hospital use paper plates and cups to serve meals to patients.

\$300 to the strike fund and urged its members to cancel their payroll deductions to the



# HOSPITALS TO ASK CONTEMPT ACTION ON STRIKING UNION

Man 5-11-59  
Drug Local and Officers to  
Be Accused of Violating  
State Court Orders

## RACIAL ISSUE IS DERIDED

Labor Leader's Exploitation  
Charge Is Called 'Wild'—  
Parley Resumes Today

By HOMER BIGART

Contempt citations will be sought this morning against the union and the union officials leading the strike at six private hospitals here.

Attorneys for the hospitals will argue that the union, Local 1199 of the Retail Drug Employees Union, ordered the strike of nonprofessional workers in contempt of restraining orders by the state Supreme Court.

This plan was revealed as the hospitals sharply denied charges that Negro and Puerto Rican workers, who comprise more than 80 per cent of the strikers, were being exploited by "sweatshop wages."

Increasing bitterness, apparent early yesterday when Mayor Wagner recessed a long, angry session with union and hospital representatives at City Hall, was intensified by the racial exploitation issue.

### Slap at Minority Seen

The issue was raised at the City Hall meeting by Harry Van Arsdale Jr., president of the New York City Central Labor Council. Mr. Van Arsdale said that the continued refusal of the six voluntary nonprofit hospitals to recognize the union would be a slap at "an abused minority."

Late yesterday, Benjamin J. Buttenwieser, chairman of the board of Lenox Hill Hospital, denounced the exploitation charge as "wild and irresponsible." As spokesman for the six struck hospitals, Mr. Buttenwieser said:

"How ridiculous can you get? Our hospitals all operate at deficits. These deficits are accounted for mainly by the costs of rendering out-patient department services and maintaining in-patient wards which provide the only charitable hospital services available to many thousands from the very groups we are accused of exploiting."

But a union spokesman, Moses Foner, pressed the charge. "If these self-righteous philanthropists would stop exploiting thousands of Negro and Puerto Rican workers at \$23 and \$30 for a forty-hour week, their employees wouldn't need their charity."

"Mr. Buttenwieser's financial contributions to the hospitals are exempt from Federal tax. The truth is that the workers are the biggest philanthropists in the hospitals. They are striking to put an end to a system in which they are, in effect, subsidizing the hospitals through sweatshop wages that breed slums and disease."

Today at 3 P. M., Mayor Wagner will resume the City Hall talks. But the raising of the racial issue and the decision of the powerful Labor Council to support the strike dimmed hopes of an early settlement.

Speaking for the six institutions, Charles H. Silver, president of Beth Israel Hospital called the strike a failure:

"All service is normal, and we are encountering no difficulties."

Mr. Silver, who is also president of the Board of Education, denounced the walkout as "an outrageous and completely illegal attempt on the part of union professionals to force recognition so they will be justified in collecting thousands of dollars in dues from nonprofessional hospital employees."

He said, that lawyers for the hospitals would seek contempt citations against the union "first thing tomorrow morning."

The union will be charged with violating two restraining orders in staging the walkout Friday morning. The orders were issued Wednesday, but the union contends that they were not prop-

erly served on its officers. Leon J. Davis, president of Local 1199, has disappeared.

### Hearings Due Tomorrow

An order by the State Supreme Court in Manhattan directs the union to delay any walkout at five of the hospitals until a hearing at 10 A. M. tomorrow on an injunction action brought by the hospitals.

These hospitals are Mount Sinai, Lenox Hill, Beth David, Beth Israel and the Bronx Hospital.

A similar order by the State Supreme Court in Brooklyn directed the union to postpone a strike at Brooklyn Jewish Hospital pending an injunction hearing at 9:30 A. M. tomorrow.

The third day of the strike passed without serious incident, although Beth Israel officials complained that pickets had "scabs" and hurled other imprecations at visitors.

Mother's Day brought an unusually large number of visitors. Two of the struck hospitals had three city policemen stationed inside the building. Lenox Hill hired twelve men from a detective agency to augment its own uniformed guard.

Mr. Silver, in his statement for the six hospitals, contended that public indignation against the strikers was increasing.

"This public indignation is expressing itself in a veritable flood of volunteers for hospital duties, many of them members of other unions who are incensed at a strike against the sick and suffering," he said.

Mr. Silver said that "only about 1,000 nonprofessional employees out of approximately 3,500" in the six hospitals were striking.

He called this "ample evidence that the majority of rank and file workers are not going along with the idea of using hospital patients as hostages in order to force union recognition, from which hospitals are specifically exempted by both our national and state laws."

He said that a count of personnel at the six hospitals showed that of Sunday's day shift, totaling 2,400 nonprofessional employees, "about 800" had failed to report for work.

The loss was "more than made up for" by more than 1,000 volunteers, he said.

### New Strike Scouted

Mr. Silver said the 81 voluntary nonprofit hospitals in the city were "now prepared and confident they can cope without difficulty with any attempt on the part of the union to spread the strike to other hospitals."

## NEW YORK

Local 1199 has threatened to strike nine other hospitals. And a rival union, Local 237 of the teamsters union, threatened New York Hospital Saturday with a strike "without notice."

Dr. Henry B. Pratt, director of New York Hospital, said yesterday that "only a very small handful, if any," of the hospital's nonprofessional workers had joined the teamsters local. Mr. Silver's statement was challenged by Local 1199. A spokesman said that the union would not call off the strike on the threat on legal action by the hospital management.

### Opposition Forecast

"Their efforts to use anti-labor injunctions to thwart the legitimate aspirations of their workers in order to perpetuate sweatshop exploitation of Negroes and Puerto Ricans will meet the united opposition of the labor movement," he said.

As for Mr. Silver's charge that the union leaders were interested only in dues, the spokesman said:

"Coming from a hospital that pays as little as \$32 a week, it is sheer hypocrisy for Mr. Silver to express concern for workers paying dues to a union."

## COURT TO HEAR BID OF FIVE HOSPITALS FOR A STRIKE BAN

Man 5-22-59  
Justice Holds Walkout Perils

Public Safety—Union's  
Leader Is Defiant

By RALPH KATZ

Six struck voluntary hospitals and two threatened by a strike yesterday resumed legal efforts to end the two-week walkout of nonprofessional workers.

They acted in Supreme Court in Brooklyn and Manhattan following Wednesday night's rejection of management peace proposals by union members.

In Manhattan, Supreme Court Justice George Tiler declared "that the strike and the threat of strike would endanger pub-

lic health and safety and would be detrimental to the public interests." He ordered an "immediate trial" for a permanent injunction.

Justice Tiler's opinion came on a motion by five of the nonprofit, private hospitals—Mount Sinai, Beth David, Beth Israel, Lenox Hill and Bronx Hospital—and two strike-threatened hospitals—Knickerbocker and Polyclinic—for temporary anti-strike injunctions.

It was learned yesterday that after the Wednesday night membership meeting Leon J. Davis, president of the striking union, Local 1199 of the Retail Drug Employees, had been served with a legal order. It asks him to show cause this morning why he should not be cited for contempt of court.

### First Writ to Be Served

The order was signed by Justice Miles F. McDonald in Brooklyn Supreme Court, who May 12 had enjoined the union from striking at the Jewish Hospital of Brooklyn. It was the first legal writ to be served on Mr. Davis, who had hidden from process servers from May 6 to May 18.

Mr. Davis said last night that despite injunction actions the workers would continue their strike until they had carried it to a successful conclusion. On Wednesday night, the strikers voted 1,784 to 14 against management peace terms.

Herbert Camitta, attorney for the Brooklyn hospital, said that the order covered possible criminal or civil prosecution, or both. If Mr. Davis fails to appear in court at 10 A. M. today, Mr. Camitta said, he leaves himself open to further court action ordering him to be picked up by a sheriff.

However, officials of the striking union said that Mr. Davis had told Wednesday's membership meeting that in view of "the fact that the strike was well-coordinated and in good shape" he would be available for legal processes.

Other officials of the union said that a schedule of strike votes among members employed at eight other hospitals would be drawn up next week. The

union has already received authorization for a strike at Flower and Fifth Avenue Hospital and Polyclinic Hospital.

The officials said that demands for union recognition—the main issue in the strike—have been made on sixteen hospitals. They predicted that an organizing drive now under way would bring majorities to the union at ten to fifteen more voluntary hospitals by the middle of June.

In his opinion yesterday Justice Tiler wrote:

"A strike which adversely affects the essential functions of a hospital maintained for the benefit of the community, without regard to a patient's ability to pay, is against the public interest and consequently must be enjoined."

"The great triumphs which labor has won in the past two decades from our courts are related solely to private industry as distinguished from voluntary nonprofit hospitals. Where the fields of endeavor directly involve the public welfare and safety, the individuals engaged therein are not possessed of the right to strike for the purpose of increasing their wages or improving their working conditions or for the purpose of unionization or collective bargaining."

He set Monday at 10 A. M. for attorneys for both sides to submit their proposed orders. Joseph Tauber, attorney for the union, acknowledged that a temporary anti-strike injunction probably would be forthcoming. He said that appeals would be taken to the Court of Appeals, if necessary.

The union previously had been under court stays of its strike. But a question of the legality of legal service resulted because Mr. Davis and other union officials had been served by a "substituted service."

The Central Labor Council, representing 800 unions in the city, voted overwhelmingly last night for a resolution calling on the City Council to study means of granting the same union rights enjoyed by employees of city hospitals to workers in voluntary hospitals.

In city hospitals, two unions are recognized as bargaining agents, although there are no contractual relations between the unions and the city.

Of 300 votes cast only a handful opposed the resolution.



The meeting was held at Roosevelt Auditorium, Seventeenth Street and Fourth Avenue.

At City Hall, Mayor Wagner was noncommittal on any new plans he might have to end the strike. He had scheduled no meeting of the parties yesterday, and was undecided whether to call them together today or tomorrow.



ON STRIKE: Members of the Retired Dr. & Employees Union picket Mount Sinai Hospital



GIVING A HELPING HAND: Miss Shirley Tannenbaum, a volunteer at Beth Israel Hospital, feeding 20-month-old Vance Huggins. Miss Tannenbaum has increased working hours at hospital, which is one of the six voluntary institutions hit by strike.



SUPPORT for the striking hospital workers takes the form of food, distributed from a truck at Beth Israel Hospital by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.



# HOSPITAL PARLEY REACHES IMPASSE OVER GRIEVANCES

*New York*

Management Rejects Union  
Plan for Arbitration—No  
Future Talks Set

*Wed. 5-13-59*

By HOMER BIGART

Negotiations for ending the hospital strike reached an impasse last night on the issue of workers' grievances.

A conference at City Hall broke up shortly after 8 P. M. Mayor Wagner's attempt to find a peace formula was evidently stalemated, for no date was set for a future meeting between union leaders and hospital representatives.

The managements of the six struck hospitals rejected a union proposal that a worker with a grievance select another employee to represent him before an impartial arbitrator.

The hospitals told Mayor Wagner that this arrangement would enable the union to channel all grievances through shop stewards and would result in "back-door union recognition."

## Would Accept Arbitration

The hospitals refuse to recognize Local 1199 of the Retail Drug Employees Union, which Friday began a strike of nurses, aides, orderlies, porters, elevator operators, kitchen help and other housekeeping employees at six voluntary institutions.

But the hospitals said yesterday that they were now ready to accept impartial arbitration of labor disputes. They specified that the arbitrator be appointed by some highly placed non-elective official.

Mayor Wagner conferred with the city's Labor Commissioner, Harold Felix, yesterday before resuming talks with representatives of the union and the hospitals late in the afternoon. He

received the contending sides separately.

Emerging from the Mayor's office shortly before 7 P. M. Morris Iushewitz, secretary of the New York City Central Labor Council, said:

"We have reached a complete stalemate."

The fifth day of the strike was marked by the arrest of a picket, a move by one of the struck hospitals to evict strikers from its rooming houses and a union campaign to get money and food for the strikers.

## Hearing Postponed

In another development, State Supreme Court Justice George Filzer postponed until today a hearing on a temporary injunction sought by Lenox Hill, Mount Sinai, Beth David, Beth Israel and Bronx Hospitals. The postponement had been agreed upon at talks late Monday night, pending the outcome of further attempts to find a peace formula.

The sixth hospital, Brooklyn Jewish, had been granted its preliminary injunction Monday but made no attempt to press a planned contempt action against strikers yesterday.

The injunction order, which was not issued until yesterday morning, was signed by Justice Miles P. McDonald in Supreme Court in Brooklyn. It was a sweeping document that not only forbade strikes, walkouts or slowdowns against the hospital by Local 1199 but also banned union pressure of any kind.

## Details of Injunction

It forbade picketing, holding meetings, creating any disturbance or causing crowds to collect, and carrying signs or distributing circulars near the premises.

"It also prohibited 'interfering with or intimidating any officers, trustees, doctors, nurses and employees'; interfering with deliveries; 'inducing or attempting to induce, directly or indirectly, any other persons, unions, or employees of other persons to refuse to serve the hospital with any supplies or facilities needed for its orderly operation,' and refusing or failing to perform any services or duties."

Picketing continued at the hospital yesterday. Joseph Tauber, lawyer for Local 1199, had advised the union that he considered the injunction invalid because of faulty service of a preliminary court order.

Local 1199 charged that Brooklyn Jewish was trying to oust ten striking employees from hospital-owned rooming houses. The local said that typewritten notices signed by Dr. I. E. Magelaner, executive director, had been handed to tenants this morning.

The notices read: "You are absent without leave. As soon as your current room rent expires, you are to vacate your room so that it may be used for working employees."

## Picket Arrested

Meanwhile the day's only disorder occurred in front of Mount Sinai Hospital, Fifth Avenue and 100th Street. Mary De Voe, 32 years old, a picket, was arrested on a charge of simple assault.

Miss De Voe of 12 Decatur Street, Brooklyn, was accused of throwing sand at two women about to enter the hospital. She was released without bond for a hearing June 5.

During the day organized labor pledged material support to Local 1199 whose president, Leon J. Davis, disappeared last Wednesday apparently to avoid the service of court orders.

The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers granted the local a \$50,000 long-term, interest-free loan. Cash donations of \$1,000 each were announced by the Transport Workers Union International, Local 100 of the same union, the New York City Central Labor Council and District 65 of the Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union. The drug union is affiliated with the department store union.

Mayor Wagner, after Monday night's session ended at City Hall at 12:45 A. M., was apparently convinced that some progress had been made.

# HOSPITALS STUDY PEACE PROPOSALS

*New York*

Weigh Report of City Panel  
Strikers Hold Meeting

*Thurs. 5-11-59*

By RALPH KATZ

Hospital and union officials yesterday were weighing the recommendations of Mayor

Wagner's fact-finding panel for ending the month-old strike of nonprofessional employees here.

The steering committee for the six struck voluntary hospitals and eleven other institutions that face a strike threat from Local 1199 of the Retail Drug Employees Union met yesterday afternoon at the Greater New York Hospital Association.

A spokesman for the association said the committee would meet again tomorrow before the fact-finding panel's proposals would be presented to all seventy-seven member hospitals. Attorneys for the hospitals have put the recommendations into "interpretive language," he said.

A meeting of the strikers was held last night at the Diplomat Hotel 18 West Fortythird Street. Before the closed meeting got under way at 7:30 P. M., the union said it would not make a decision on the proposed compromise settlement.

At Police Headquarters, Commissioner Stephen P. Kennedy ordered an investigation of Tuesday's clash between pickets and policemen at Flower Fifth Avenue Hospital.

Mr. Kennedy noted that there had been forty-six arrests, thirty-four for assault and twelve for disorderly conduct since the strike began May 8.

Meanwhile there was an incident involving a striker and a worker at Beth Israel Hospital. The striker, Alvin Philips, 24 years old, of 151 West 140th Street, a union organizer, was arrested on an assault charge.

The other man, Jesse Hendress, 25, of 500 West End Avenue, a nurse at the hospital, was charged with possession of a knife. The incident took place near the hospital.

## Two Pickets Out on Bail

Two pickets who had been arrested in the Flower and Fifth Avenue disturbance were released yesterday in Felony Court in \$1,000 bail on charges of simple assault and disorderly conduct. They were Ludwig Venterpool, 42, of 969-A Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, and Victor Soto, 29, of 227 East 121st Street.

The state merged labor movement sent a telegram to Mayor Wagner expressing "dismay and shock" at the manner in which the Flower and Fifth Avenue

pickets were dispersed by the police. The organization called for an investigation and assurances of no reoccurrences of "such disgraceful conduct."

At the offices of Harold A. Felix, city Labor Commissioner, spokesmen for Local 144 of the Hotel and Allied Service Employees Union and thirty-seven proprietary hospitals met to discuss a master contract for all the private, profit-making institutions.

The union won bargaining recognition a week ago in six of the hospitals and has since threatened eight hospitals with strikes unless they agreed to recognize the union by midnight tonight.

The hospital association said it answered seven questions asked by Supreme Court Justice Henry Epstein on Monday when he reserved a decision on a contempt motion by five of the struck hospitals against Leon J. Davis, president of the union.

The answer to the first question conceded there was nothing in law to prohibit a union from organizing hospital workers or hospital workers from joining a union. But, the hospitals said, nonprofessional employees may be restrained by law from picketing.

The hospitals' reply to the second question recognized an obligation by the institutions to pay a living wage "or a minimum wage rate consistent with standards set by official bodies."

## Wage Increases Made

The third question dealt with wage increases since the union had begun organizing. The hospitals said wage increases had been made, adding that such increases had been "dependent on the availability of additional funds."

Such funds, the hospitals said, were based "to some extent" by a \$4 rise in payments from the city for the care of medically indigent, and "not on union activity." (The rise from \$16 to \$20 a day for each such patient becomes effective July 1.)

## Question on Services

The fourth question asked: "If the nonprofit hospitals cannot afford to pay adequate wages and maintain desirable working conditions, should the employees suffer, or should the hospitals close down some services, if the public is not willing to pay for them through contributions?"

The hospitals replied: "The hospitals have offered a plan for adequate wages and

working conditions which were the subject of the memorandum of understanding reached by both parties with Mayor Wagner for settlement of the strike. The hospital trustees believe the hospitals' duty to attend the sick and disabled \* \* \* without regard to ability to pay does not permit curtailment below existing levels."

Asked if the city's own hospitals recognize and consult with unions and how this works, the voluntary hospitals said they "understand some form of recognition has been granted." The reply said there were no adequate facts available, but the voluntary hospitals understood that the city hospitals' operations were subject to scrutiny by a committee.

The hospitals replied "no" to the sixth question whether they were penalizing patients in refusing to deal with the union. They said, in answer to a seventh question, that the basis for refusing to deal with the union was answered in their ten-point proposal of May 5, in law to prohibit a unilateral adjustment by the hospitals of areas in dispute.

Attorneys for the hospitals declared that the questions did not come "within the purview of the specific legal question presented by the defendant's [Mr. Davis'] disobedience of the mandates of this court, and the subject matters may not be availed of as an excuse or amelioration of such disobedience."

# MAYOR SETS TALK ON HOSPITAL PLAN

*New York*

Summons Parties in Strike  
to City Hall Tomorrow—

A Drug Union Accepts  
*Thurs. 5-12-59*

By RALPH KATZ

Mayor Wagner yesterday called a meeting of labor and hospital officials for tomorrow to discuss the recommendations of his committee to end the five-week hospital strike.

The Mayor set the joint meeting for 10:30 A. M. at City Hall. A ten-member labor negotiating committee, with which he had



already discussed the report, agreed to attend. A spokesman for the Greater New York Hospital Association said its decision probably would await a meeting today of the hospitals' steering committee.

A few hours later a membership meeting of Local 3 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers agreed unanimously to study the possibility of buying or building hospitals in each of the five boroughs. The union said its objective in such a move was "to give proper protection at proper cost to the citizens of the city."

The proposal was made at a regular monthly meeting at the Manhattan Center. It was offered by Harry A. Van Arsdale Jr., business manager of the union, who is also president of the City Central Labor Council.

He told the meeting that with the support of all labor organizations he was confident that such a program could be carried out. The proposal won the approval of 4,000 union members attending the meeting.

The earlier City Hall discussion of the plan by the Mayor's committee included the Mayor, his labor commissioner, Harold A. Felix, and William H. Davis, head of the group that prepared the report.

Local 1199 of the Retail Drug Employees Union, which is striking seven voluntary hospitals, was represented by a committee headed by Mr. Van Arsdale. At the close of the meeting, which took seventy-five minutes, Mr. Wagner was asked if the group had given an opinion on the report.

"They certainly did not turn the plan down," Mr. Wagner replied with a smile.

He said that both sides had said they were somewhat confused about some sections of the report "and the best way to settle that is to have both sides here."

#### To Be Discussed

He said that the Davis committee recommendations were "never offered as anything but a basis for discussions."

A spokesman for the hospital association said that he believed that the struck hospitals would be represented at tomorrow's meeting. He said that a forty-man steering committee of the seven struck hospitals and eleven strike-threatened hospitals had scheduled a meeting for 10:30 A. M. today to discuss the recommendations.

Earlier, Local 144 of the Ho-

tel and Allied Service Employees Union met for three hours with a committee representing thirty-seven proprietary hospitals. Discussions were held on a "master contract."

Six of these hospitals, all of which are private and operated for profit, have already agreed to recognize the union as representative for nonprofessional workers.

#### Progress Made

Both sides agreed that some progress had been made. A meeting was scheduled for 2 P. M. Monday.

Yesterday's meeting started, however, with some heated discussion about a dismissal of a union shop steward at Cross County Hospital, Yonkers. The employee, Adelaide Angel, a nurse, had refused to remove a union button from her uniform.

Peter Ottley, president of the union, said that the hospital had been notified that unless she was reinstated and the institution "ceased threats and intimidations" a strike might result.

In the voluntary hospital strike six pickets at Brooklyn Jewish Hospital were arrested yesterday on disorderly conduct charges. They were charged with throwing stones, sticks and refuse at two hospital workers.

## EMPLOYEES STRIKE AT SIX HOSPITALS; SERVICE GOES ON

Porters, Kitchen Help and

Aides Picket, but State  
Finds Care Adequate

CONFERENCE SET TODAY

Drug Employees Union Says  
It Will Extend Stoppage  
to 9 More Institutions

#### By HOMER BIGAET

Nurses, aides, orderlies, porters, elevator operators, kitchen workers and other "housekeeping" employees went on strike at six private hospitals yesterday. However, the walkout caused no immediate distress to 2,700

patients. Defying State Supreme Court orders, Local 1199 of the Retail Drug Employees Union began the stoppage at 6 A. M. after Mayor Wagner and representatives of labor and the hospitals had failed to come up with a peace formula.

The union said that 3,800 employees, or about 90 per cent of the workers eligible for membership at the six hospitals, had heeded the strike call.

The Greater New York Hospital Association said that less than 15 per cent of the non-professional employees in the six hospitals had walked out. It said, "All services are normal."

This was the first major strike against more than one hospital in the city's history. The hospitals affected were Mount Sinai, Fifth Avenue at 100th Street; Beth David, 321 East Forty-second Street; Lenox Hill, 111 East Seventy-sixth Street; Beth Israel, Stuyvesant Square at Seventeenth Street; Brooklyn Jewish, 555 Prospect Place, and Bronx, 1276 Fulton Avenue. All are known as voluntary and are private and nonprofit.

Mayor Wagner, voicing "deep concern about a strike of this kind," summoned both sides to another meeting, at City Hall, at 3 P. M. today.

Union officials yesterday threatened to extend the strike to nine other hospitals. A rival union, meanwhile, sent telegrams to six different hospitals, demanding negotiations.

#### Picket Lines Put Up

Picket lines were thrown up in front of the six struck hospitals. Ten pickets who refused to disperse at Beth Israel when told that only five would be allowed were taken to a police station and given summonses for disorderly conduct.

Chanting pickets were silenced in front of Brooklyn Jewish Hospital after officials had complained to the police that the noise was disturbing patients. Herbert Camitta, lawyer for the hospital, charged that pickets tried to stop deliveries of supplies and that they had threatened nonstriking workers a few blocks from the hospital entrance.

Late yesterday, Peter Kasius, state Deputy Commissioner of Social Welfare, confirmed the hospitals' claim that the strike

had failed to disrupt services. He said that reports by his inspectors showed that nursing and food service was "adequate" at all six hospitals.

Although the union said that laboratory technicians had joined the walkout, Mr. Kasius said he had found no curtailment in X-ray and laboratory services.

He reported that all six hospitals had been swamped with volunteers.

#### Many Use Paper Plates

All hospitals except Beth David, which apparently had plenty of dishwashers, were using paper plates. "Food was properly cooked and hot when served," Mr. Kasius said.

Clean bedding had been stockpiled and the state inspectors said that the beds were "clean and well made-up." Near-by hospitals offered laundry service to struck ones. Only one hospital, Beth Israel, reduced service. This curtailment was in the out-patient department which undertook only to screen patients.

Beth David Hospital canceled a few scheduled, but not urgent operations.

"It all looks very satisfactory," Mr. Kasius said. "There is a fine morale throughout the hospitals."

The struck hospitals continued to admit patients.

#### City Patients Stay

Dr. Morris A. Jacobs, Commissioner of Hospitals, said that there was no immediate plan to evacuate 420 city-charged cases from the affected hospitals. Dr. Jacobs said they would not be transferred until the medical boards and the state's Social Welfare Department reported that the hospitals could no longer maintain adequate service. A "city-charged case" is an impoverished patient whose care is paid for by the city.

The struck hospitals received offers of manpower from other private hospitals. This arrangement came under fire from Jerry Wurf, regional director of Local 302 of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees. He charged that the hospitals were trying to force Local 302 members to "act as strikebreakers."

Although most of the six hospitals had more daytime help than they could use, fears were expressed that the night and week-end shifts, scantily manned in the best of times, would be hard to fill.

Moreover, officials warned,

one could not expect yesterday's high morale to continue in a lengthy strike.

#### Doctors' Wives Volunteer

Doctors' wives were among the volunteer workers. Engineers, plumbers and painters manned the elevators at Beth David Hospital, where the board room and lecture hall were converted into dormitories.

The Greater New York Hospital Association said that the strike at Lenox Hill Hospital had collapsed. A spokesman at Lenox Hill said that the pickets had departed at 4:15 P. M. but had left word that they would return today. The spokesman said that only four employees on the day shift had walked out.

The association said that lawyers for the struck hospitals were proceeding with civil contempt proceedings against the union.

The struck hospitals sent a telegram to Leon J. Davis, president of Local 1199, denouncing the strike as "in direct and continuing violation of two orders issued by the Supreme Court of the State of New York."

"This unlawful action," the telegram added, "may jeopardize the health of thousands of sick people who depend on these hospitals for medical and surgical care. In Brooklyn Supreme Court on Monday and in Manhattan Supreme Court on Tuesday, hearings will be held at which time you will have the opportunity to test the legality of the court orders."

"We urge you to call off this dangerous and illegal strike, appear in court and relieve us of the necessity of proceeding with a contempt action against you, your union, its officers and members."

#### Recognition Is at Issue

At issue in the dispute are union recognition and higher pay. The pay scale for most nonprofessional workers in voluntary hospitals ranges from \$32 to \$38 a week. The city pays its nonprofessional hospital employees \$48 a week for the same work.

#### Hospital Strikers Backed

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

After considerable deliberation of the issues involved in the current hospital strike eighteen social workers from Mount Sinai Hospital acted with unanimous conviction to honor the picket line surrounding our hospital.

In expressing the viewpoint of this group of eighteen may I explain that we have taken this stand not only as individual citizens, indignant with the substandard wage scale of our labor force, but as

social workers putting into practice what we believe to be the philosophic ideals of our profession. We firmly believe that the men and women who are striking should be afforded the same rights of representation as the law provides for workers in other settings.

We are aware of the financial problems facing voluntary hospitals, but we see the solution to this as a responsibility of the community and not in subsidy through grossly inadequate wages to employees.

SYLVIA LESHOWITZ

New York, May 18, 1959.



# REJECTION IS SEEN AS STRIKERS VOTE ON HOSPITAL PACT

Thurs. 5-21-59  
Union Chief Says Workers

Are Willing to Continue  
Fight for Recognition

LABOR HELPS WALKOUT

Food and Money Donated  
—6 Institutions Offer  
Arbitration in Plan

By RALPH KATZ

Striking hospital workers voted last night in a secret ballot on management's latest proposals for ending the thirteen-day walkout.

Even as the nonprofessional employees of six voluntary hospitals gathered, Leon J. Davis, president of Local 1199 of the Retail Drug Employees Union, predicted the proposals would be rejected.

Asked if he believed that the union had a chance to win bargaining recognition—the key issue in the strike, Mr. Davis replied:

"I feel we do. If the workers are willing to fight for it and insist on it, we'll get it."

The hospitals offered a minimum wage of \$1 an hour, overtime at time-and-a-half after forty hours, other improvements in working conditions and the appointment of an impartial arbitrator to rule on disputes that could not be resolved within a hospital.

No Union Representation

But the hospitals allowed no provision for union representation other than in arbitration. Mr. Davis insisted last night that "if the organization of the workers is not recognized, they will be in the same impossible

conditions a year or two years from now."

Before the union voted at the Diplomat Hotel, a management spokesman said that the situation might "get nasty" if the proposed settlement terms were rejected. He said that there had been very few replacements hired for strikers and the institutions had depended largely on volunteers.

If the strike continues for a prolonged period, the spokesman said, the hospitals would have to hire new employees and give these workers assurances of tenure. This, he said, would mean that to the extent that the hospitals hired new employees the problem of reinstating strikers would be complicated, when a settlement would be reached.

The struck hospitals are Beth David, Beth Israel, Mount Sinai, Brooklyn Jewish, Bronx and Lenox Hill. The strikers include housekeeping employees—nurses' aides, porters, elevator operators, kitchen help and other nonprofessional employees.

Support from organized labor in the city continued to mount for the strikers. The Central Labor Council announced that today's regular monthly meeting would be open and the main topic would be the hospital strike. The meeting will be held at Roosevelt Auditorium, Fourth Avenue and Seventeenth Street, at 6 P. M.

Food donations valued at \$2,500 were made yesterday to the strikers by residents of Electchester, the housing development of Local 3 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. The local is headed by Harry Van Arsdale Jr., who also is president of the labor council.

Local 1-2 of the Utility Workers Union announced that it had sent a check for \$1,000 to the strikers' food fund.

Officers of Local 1-2 said it represented 23,000 workers at Consolidated Edison plants in the city and in Westchester County. Pointing out that "all electricity in the hospitals is supplied by us," the union officials added:

"We will take whatever action is necessary as the situation arises. What that action will be we are not ready to say."

Local 32E of the Building Service Employees Union, the Teachers Guild, the Fur Workers Joint Board joined hospital picket lines yesterday, bringing contributions of canned food.

Volunteer Picket Collapses

One volunteer picket, Claude Anderson, 50 years old, superintendent of a building at 1658 Popham Ave., the Bronx, collapsed on the picket line at Bronx Hospital. An interne in the hospital's emergency room saw Mr. Anderson fall and had him brought in immediately.

Mr. Anderson, a member of Local 32E, was reported to have suffered a stroke and was said to be in critical condition.

Brooklyn Jewish Hospital announced yesterday that it would increase immediately the wages of all nonprofessional and non-supervisory employees to \$40 for a forty-hour week. Those already being paid at this level or higher would get increases of \$10 a month, according to Dr. Israel Magelaner, executive director of the hospital.

A spokesman for the Brooklyn hospital insisted that all services for patients were normal. He said that of 725 housekeeping employees, 250 had joined the strike.

Moe Foner, a spokesman for the striking union, challenged the accuracy of the Brooklyn hospital's statement that conditions were normal. He said that the number of patients and the operating room schedule had been reduced by one-third as a result of the strike.

He insisted that 500 nonprofessional employees at the hospital had joined the strike. This figure, he declared, was substantiated by the fact that the hospital had made out that many payroll checks for strikers.

The Department of Welfare reported that as of last Monday 291 of the strikers had applied for relief. A large number of applications came after the week-end, and thus far only twelve have been processed and accepted, a spokesman said. This would not include those workers who are now receiving welfare aid because of inadequate earnings.

The union has said that "thousands" of regularly employed hospital workers must seek supplemental Welfare Department relief because of inadequate wages.

In the afternoon, Mr. Davis phoned Dr. Morris Jacobs, Commissioner of Hospitals to protest that a city hospital laundry supervisor was "recruiting scabs" for the struck hospital. After an investigation, Mr. Jacobs said the complaint was "unfounded." He said there was no such person among the department's 37,000 employees.

In another development, the Urban League of Greater New

York, an interracial social service agency, attributed the strike to "racial and ethnic discrimination."

Edward S. Lewis, executive director of the league, said in a statement:

"Thousands of Negro and Puerto Rican workers are forced to accept jobs on the bottom of the economic ladder, in hospitals and elsewhere, because of the general pattern of discrimination and segregation in many industries."

## HOSPITAL PLAN SET FOR VOTE TONIGHT

Strikers Expected to Reject  
Proposal to Arbitrate—  
Insist on Recognition

Wed 5-20-59  
By HOMER BIGART

A final draft of management's proposals for ending the hospital strike was submitted to Mayor Wagner late yesterday amid growing indications that the strikers would almost certainly reject the plan in a vote tonight.

The hospitals agreed to the appointment of an impartial arbitrator who would rule on disputes that could not be resolved within a hospital.

But the hospitals allowed no provision for union representation in grievances below the level of arbitration. This is the key issue in the twelve-day strike by nonprofessional workers against six voluntary hospitals.

Local 1199 of the Retail Drug Employees Union has insisted that workers with grievances be allowed to select someone else to represent them in any hearings at the hospitals.

The hospitals reject this as "back-door union recognition." They are willing to permit union representation only at the top level—the hearings before the impartial arbitrator.

This "czar" would be named by the American Arbitration Association. Under the hospital's plan, he would not be empowered to change wages and hours but could rule only on

disputes arising out of interpretation application or breach of the program offered by the hospitals.

This program pledges a minimum wage of \$1 an hour, and pay at time and one-half for work in excess of a forty-hour week.

Workers currently earning more than \$1 an hour would receive a blanket rise of \$2 a week. The hospitals promise to reinstate all strikers "without discrimination" if the program is accepted by the workers tonight.

There appeared to be slim chance of a favorable vote. Although Harry Van Arsdale Jr., president of the City Central Labor Council, has said that the proposals would be presented "clearly and fairly," union officials have refused to recommend their adoption.

Van Arsdale to Give Plan

Mr. Van Arsdale will read the proposals to the strikers at a meeting at 7:30 P. M. at the Diplomat Hotel. Then Leon J. Davis, president of Local 1199, will call for discussion before the vote.

Mr. Van Arsdale has invited the city's Labor Commissioner, Harold A. Felix, who participated in negotiations at City Hall, to observe the meetings. Commissioner Felix said last night that he was still undecided on attending.

Labor officials were openly pessimistic on chances of an affirmative vote.

Shop stewards of Local 1199 predicted that the strikers would reject the proposals. They told newsmen after a closed meeting at 13 Astor Place Monday night that they would recommend a "no" vote unless the proposals included union recognition.

The strikers, who include nurses' aides, porters, elevator operators, kitchen help and other housekeeping employees, left their jobs May 8. The hospitals involved are Mount Sinai, Lenox Hill, Beth David, Beth Israel, Bronx and Brooklyn Jewish. All are voluntary, or nonprofit, private institutions.

Six Take Plan to Mayor

The final version of management's plan was taken to City Hall by a committee of six hospital officials following a conference at the Greater New York Hospital Association.

They were John V. Connon, executive director of the Greater New York Hospital Association; Benjamin J. Buttenwieser, chairman of the board of Lenox Hill; Jack I. Straus,

chairman of the board of Roosevelt Hospital; Joseph Klingenstein, president of Mount Sinai; Jesse Friedin, lawyer for Beth Israel, and Msgr. Patrick J. Frawley, representing nineteen hospitals sponsored by Catholic Charities of the Archdiocese of New York.

The union reported that strike had been taken at Flower and Fifth Avenue Hospital Friday night and at Polyclinic Monday night. No dates for the additional walkouts were set.

A union contention that the Polyclinic workers voted "overwhelmingly" to strike was challenged by Fred K. Fish, executive director of the hospital. Mr. Fish said he had learned "from a reliable source"

that only twenty-three Polyclinic workers had gone to the union hall at 300 West Forty-fifth Street Monday night and that "no actual vote" had been taken.

Asks Parleys at 2 More

Meanwhile the union called on two more hospitals, Roosevelt and St. Luke's, for "immediate" meetings with the union to discuss "recognition and negotiations for a contract."

Delegates representing 275,000 members of 235 locals of the construction trades voted unanimously yesterday to halt any financial support to the six struck hospitals.

Construction workers walked out at Brooklyn Jewish Hospital, halting work on an annex. Similar walkouts begun Monday at Lenox Hill and Beth Israel continued yesterday.

Despite this extension of strike activities, a state agency reported yesterday that the care of 2,700 patients in the six hospitals had been little affected by the strike.

Peter Kasius, deputy commissioner of the State Social Welfare Department, reported that conditions were "still satisfactory" from the standpoint of patients' care.

Tonight's vote by the strikers will be a tribute to the tenacity of Mayor Wagner, who kept both sides at City Hall for seventeen hours before it was announced Monday morning that a "memorandum of agreement" had been achieved.

But the extent of agreement appeared much thinner than City Hall sources and hospital officials had at first believed.

These sources had left the meeting under the impression that union leaders were willing to recommend adoption. Later, when Mr. Davis and other union officials showed no enthusiasm



# HOSPITAL PICKETS AND POLICE FIGHT

*June 30*  
Academic Procession on 5th  
Ave. Leads to 15th  
Struggle, 7 Arrests

*New York*  
By RUSSELL PORTER

Street fighting started at Fifth Avenue and 103d Street yesterday after striking hospital workers tried to crash an academic procession of the New York Medical College.

A group of men fought the police for nearly fifteen minutes before they were subdued. Seven men were arrested—two charged with felonious assault and five with disorderly conduct.

The police said that all had recently been employees of Flower and Fifth Avenue Hospital and Mount Sinai Hospital, which are among the seven hospitals where nonprofessional employees are on strike.

New York Medical College owns and operates Flower and Fifth Avenue. The college is on East 106th Street next to the hospital, whose front entrance is on Fifth Avenue.

## Borrowed Auditorium

The college held its 100th commencement exercises yesterday at the New York Academy of Medicine, Fifth Avenue and 103d Street, because its own auditorium is too small.

The academic procession consisted of 175 students and faculty members in cap and gown, led by flag bearers. On the way from the college to the academy the procession had to cross picket lines in front of the college and the hospital.

When the procession started about 2 P. M., 100 pickets were massed on the sidewalk of 106th Street near the college, guarded by forty policemen. The police had forced the pickets east on 106th Street so they would not block the way. The procession moved west to Fifth Avenue, turned the corner and started south on the east side of the avenue.

Up to this point the police had the situation under control and there had been no incidents except for minor booing and jeering. However, tactics were then used to outmaneuver the police.

While the main body of the police remained on 106th Street, with only a few on the avenue, pickets and others who had been standing by began drifting away one by one. They walked on 106th Street, turned

south on Madison Avenue, out of sight of the police, and then crossed the picket line.

Meanwhile, as the procession moved south on Fifth Avenue, three women dropped out of the line of six pickets in front of the hospital and attached themselves to the tail end of the procession. Only a few policemen were near by, and they let the women remain there.

A few minutes later the head of the procession came to the academy, with the tail end in front of the Museum of the City of New York between 103d and 104th Streets.

## Come Around Corner

The procession remained at a halt for several minutes, during which most of the policemen were still out of sight around the corner on 196th Street. Then the pickets who had run down Madison Avenue began coming through 103d, 104th and 105th Streets toward the procession. They ran to join the three pickets at the end of the procession, yelling and jeering.

By this time the policemen on 106th Street had been alerted and came running down Fifth Avenue. They lined up across the sidewalk between the procession and the pickets. At this moment the procession started to move again, entering the academy.

Some pickets broke through the police line to follow the procession and others outflanked it. The latter ran into the street and dashed toward the academy, apparently in an attempt to join a group of men near the academy entrance just east of Fifth Avenue on 103d Street.

## Most Hand-to-Hand

The fighting started when the police tried to hold the men back. Some used nightsticks and some strikers wielded picket signs, but most of the fighting was hand-to-hand or wrestling. A policeman's hand was bitten. Pickets were known down or thrown to the ground, and handcuffed.

Reinforcements were called, and police cars and fire trucks rushed in, sirens sounding and red lights flashing. Traffic on the avenue was halted for a quarter hour. The prisoners were taken to the East 104th Street station in police cars and a taxi.

Some pickets carried signs, "We Can't Send Our Kids to College on \$34 a Week," and "Flower and Fifth Avenue Hospital Workers Can't Live on \$38 a Week." The signs also carried the name of Local 1199 of the Retail Drug Employees Union, which called the strike against the seven hospitals.

Before the procession, the college had sent notices to newspapers that pictures could be

The commencement exercises were held as scheduled after a short delay. Doctor of Medicine degrees were conferred on 123 students. Brig. Gen. Carlos P. Romulo, Philippine Ambassador to the United States, delivered the commencement address. Dr. Ralph E. Snyder, dean of the college, presided.



The New York Times

**START OF VIOLENCE:** Police form a cordon separating striking hospital employees from academic procession of New York Medical College. Pickets, attempting to break through line at Fifth Avenue and 103d Street, fought with police for fifteen minutes.



# 7th Hospital May Be Hit By Walkout

*Flower-Fifth Ave.  
Workers Vote Strike  
'At Any Moment'*

By THOMAS MACCABE,  
World-Telegram Staff Writer.

Despite plans for a resumption of City Hall negotiations tomorrow in the eight-day-old hospital strike, officials of the striking union said today that the walkout was due to spread "at any moment" to a seventh institution, Flower-Fifth Ave. Hospital.

The presidents of the six hospitals whose non-professional workers have been on strike since May 8 issued a joint statement calling the work stoppage "a dismal failure."

They said all hospital services to patients had remained

*Related Story on Page Three.*

normal. They also called on the strikers to return to work.

William Taylor, vice president of Local 1199 of the Retail Drug Employees Union, said members at Flower-Fifth Ave. Hospital voted overwhelmingly last night "to join the strike of the other six hospitals."

"They have authorized the officers of the union to call them out on strike at any given moment," he said.

Today's day shift workers showed up on schedule, however, and no pickets appeared outside the hospital.

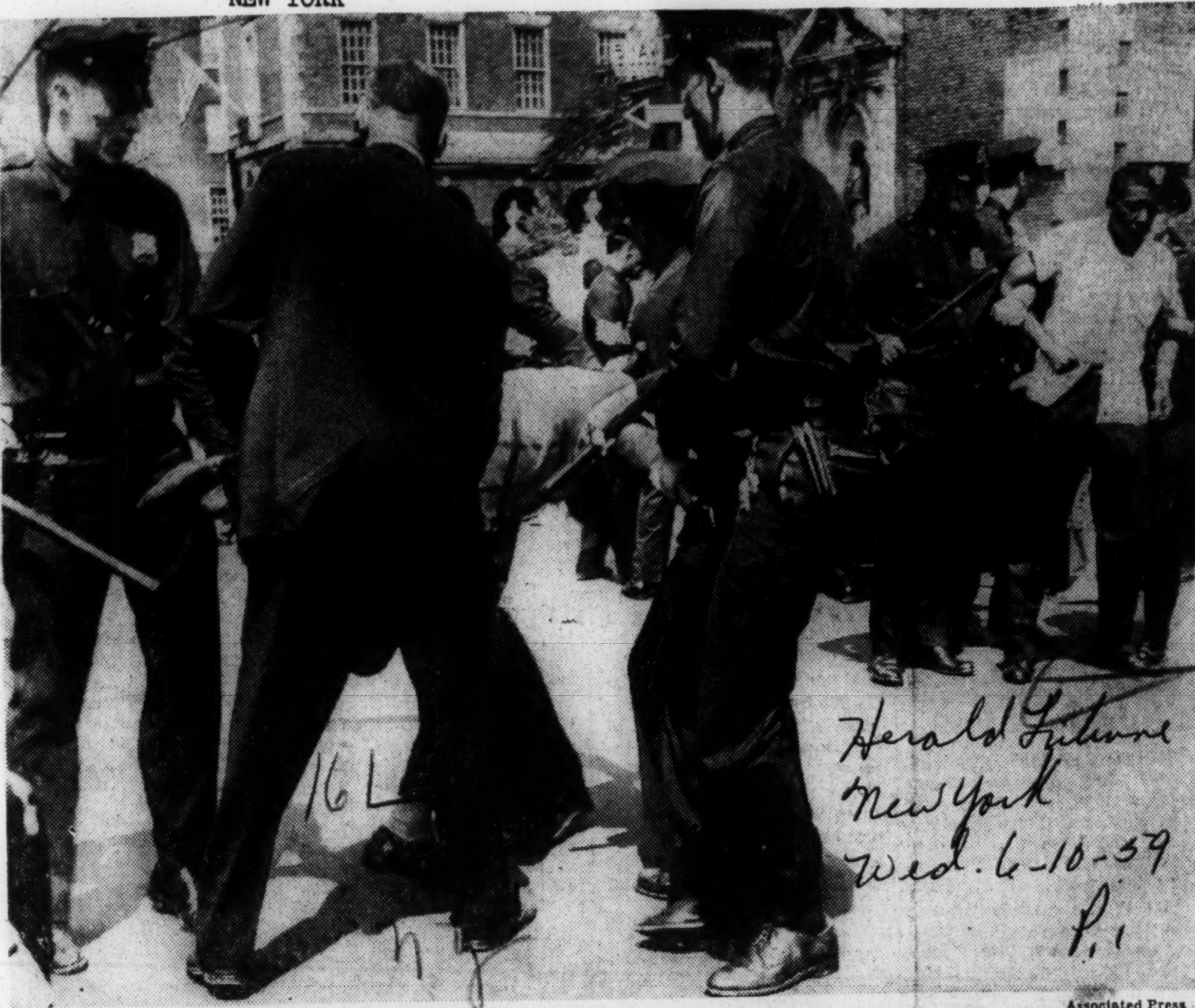
A hospital spokesman said that its 300 medical students were ready to take over the duties of nonprofessional workers if there was a strike. The union claims to represent 450 nonprofessionals. There are about 350 patients in the institution.

Mayor Robert F. Wagner has called representatives of the union and the struck hospitals to a City Hall meeting at 3:30 p.m. tomorrow. He would not say what approach he would take in the deadlocked dispute.

The sole issue is the demand of Local 1199 that it be recognized by the hospitals as bargaining agent for nonprofessional workers. The hospitals have refused such recognition.

The statement by the six hospital presidents declared that "only one out of every three employees has been misled by the professional unionists into staying out." The union calls the strike "90 per cent effective."

The six hospitals are Brooklyn Jewish, Lenox Hill, Beth David, Beth Israel, Bronx and Mount Sinai.



HOSPITAL PICKETS AND POLICE CLASH—Police carry one man and hustle another from scene of clash between one hundred pickets and fifty police at Fifth Ave. and 103d St. near Flower-Fifth Avenue Hospital yesterday. Building in right background is the Museum of the City of New York.

## Police Clash With Pickets At a Hospital

*Strikers at Flower-Fifth Join  
An Academic Procession, Seized*

By William G. Wing

A quiet academic procession yesterday set off an explosive clash between police and pickets involved in the strike of non-professional hospital employees.

About fifty policemen, swinging nightclubs, and 100 yelling pickets clashed. Pickets were knocked to the ground. One policeman was bitten on the hand. Traffic on Fifth Ave. was stopped. Somebody pulled a fire alarm and fire trucks screamed to the scene.

Seven of the pickets were arrested. Police said two were

to be held for felonious assault and the others on disorderly conduct charges.

The procession was made up of the faculty of New York Medical College and 123 students who were on their way to receive medical degrees at commencement exercises. They had put on their caps and gowns in Hendrick Hall, of the college, at Fifth Ave. and 106th St. and were going to the auditorium of the New York Academy of Medicine, three blocks down Fifth Ave.

In leaving the college, the procession had to cross the line of pickets that had been thrown

around Flower and Fifth Ave. Hospitals on Friday. The hospital, owned and operated by the college, is next to the college building.

Before the procession started, a few pickets were parading before the college, carrying signs such as, "We Can't Send Our Kids to College on \$34 a Week." Later, Elliott Godoff, organizer of Local 1199, Retail Drug Employees Union, said that this "peaceful, silent demonstration" was the only one planned for the day.

**Pickets Held Back**

Farther down 106th St., toward Madison Ave., a large

Associated Press

*Herald Tribune  
New York  
Wed. 6-10-59  
P. 1*

*16 L*



number of pickets were held back by the police. When the procession began, all pickets were ordered clear of the entrance to Hendrick Hall so it could pass. At this point, Mr. Godoff said later, "the cops began to get pretty rough."

A few of the pickets in front of the hospital fell in behind the procession and were not stopped by the police. The larger group, prevented from following the procession down 106th St. to Fifth Ave., turned the other way, flowed down Madison Ave. and came back west on 104th St.

The procession, meanwhile, had been temporarily halted and all the medical students were not in the Academy's auditorium.

#### Sticks Removed

As the large group of pickets came down 104th St., police ordered them to take the sticks from their signs and they complied. The men and women then fell in behind the students in caps and gowns, making another procession almost equal in size.

About fifty police formed a barricade some twenty feet north of 103d St. to stop the pickets from following the procession further. As the end of the academic procession wound into the quiet auditorium, wild fighting began on the sidewalk and spread out into Fifth Ave. Traffic was stopped.

The fracas was over within minutes. Inside the auditorium, the college's 100th commencement proceeded on schedule. Ambassador Carlos P. Romulo, of the Philippines, received an honorary degree of Doctor of Humane Letters and exhorted the graduates to show the world "spiritual America"—"an America that is little known."

#### Seven Pickets Held

Seven of the pickets were taken to the Twenty-third Precinct Station at 177 E. 104th St. and questioned for an hour. Police said that two were to be booked on felonious assault charges. The other five were held on disorderly conduct charges for Night Court.

During the fight, Patrolman James J. Hannon was bitten on the right hand, police said. Mr. Godoff said several men and women among the pickets were bruised but none required hospital treatment.

Last night Leon J. Davis, president of Local 1199, issued the following statement:

"We vigorously protest the brutal clubbing of the defenseless strikers by the police and we are calling on Mayor Wagner to immediately investigate and take appropriate action against the policemen responsible for this outrageous attack."

## MAYOR ENDORSES HOSPITAL REPORT; VIOLENCE FLARES

*Times p. 1*

### Both Sides Cool to Plan for Settling Strike Prepared

by Wagner's Board

*New York*

### 7 PICKETS HELD IN FIGHT

*Wed. 6-10-51*

### 15-Minute Clash Starts as Medical Students Parade to 5th Ave. Ceremony

*16*

Recommendation from report are printed on Page 30.

#### By HOMER BIGART

Mayor Wagner gave his approval yesterday to a formula for settling the hospital strike.

At the same time the bitterness generated by the month-long walkout erupted in street fighting near one of the struck institutions.

The Mayor said that he would urge the hospitals and the striking drug union to accept the compromise settlement. However, the initial reaction was cool. Although neither side would comment officially, the document was read with distrust and disappointment.

Ten recommendations for a settlement were advanced in a report by a special three-man mediation board headed by William Hammatt Davis. The board was appointed by the Mayor.

#### 2 May Be Questioned

Two of these recommenda-

tions seemed destined for sharp criticism as management and labor began their separate studies of the plan.

One of these, a provision for employee representation in the grievance procedure, was challenged by some hospital officials as affording de facto union recognition.

Another, "collective negotiations as to wages, hours and working conditions," held a disappointment for labor. It was viewed as affording no real opportunity for collective bargaining, but merely giving the workers the right to petition management for higher pay and improved conditions of work.

The Davis report proposed a two-year agreement during which there would be no strike, lockout or slowdown.

Ironically, the peace plan was released by the Mayor at an hour when the police and pickets were battling on upper Fifth Avenue in the first major disorder of the strike. The fight started when pickets at the Flower and Fifth Avenue Hospital tried to join an academic procession of the New York Medical College. Seven strikers were arrested.

In another development, Local 144 of the Hotel and Allied Service Employees Union sent strikers ultimatums to several proprietary hospitals warning of possible strikes unless negotiations were started before midnight tomorrow. This union had sent similar threats to another group of hospitals earlier.

The threats were served on eight institutions yesterday. Medical Arts and Madison Avenue Hospitals in Manhattan; Brooklyn Doctors, Shore Road and Linden General, all in Brooklyn; Westchester Square and Parkchester General, in the Bronx, and Memorial Hospital in Queens.

The arrival of the union's ultimatum at Queens Memorial, 175-10 Eighty-eighth Avenue, Jamaica, provoked the discharge or resignation of the hospital's director, Leon Byron.

According to Mr. Byron's version, he was "fired" by Dr. Otto Gitlen, owner of the hospital, for expressing the view that the union should be recognized. Dr. Gitlen denied this, saying that Mr. Byron had "quit voluntarily."

#### Studying Master Plan

Meanwhile Sanford H. Markham, lawyer for several proprietary hospitals, said that a committee of the Association of Private Hospitals was studying

the advisability of a masterboard was studied by a steering committee of the Greater New York Hospital Association. Proprietary hospitals, which are private and run for profit, are covered by the State Labor Relations Act. Voluntary hospitals—of which seven are now struck—are private but non-profit. As such they are exempt from being compelled to recognize a union.

In another development, the city's Labor Commissioner, Hargold A. Felix, obtained a one-day postponement of a threatened strike against Brooklyn Hospital, a voluntary institution.

The strike had been threatened by Local 302 of the American Federation of State County and Municipal Employees. The union agreed to extend its deadline for negotiations until 4 P. M. tomorrow so that the hospital's executive director, James R. Clark, could consult with his board.

Yesterday's rioting, the first serious clash in the thirty-three-day strike, involved members of Local 1199 of the Retail Drug Employees Union. The union had called the strike May 3 against Mount Sinai, Lenox Hill, Beth David, Beth Israel, Bronx and Brooklyn Jewish Hospitals. It extended the walkout to Flower and Fifth Avenue Hospital last Friday.

#### Mayor Cites Jack

The strikers are mostly Negroes and Puerto Ricans employed as nonprofessional workers. The charge of racial exploitation, raised against the hospitals by labor leaders, is a potentially explosive factor.

When the Mayor released the Davis report yesterday afternoon he called attention to the presence in his office of Manhattan's Borough President, Hulan E. Jack, a Negro.

Leon J. Davis, president of the striking drug union, was speaking at a meeting of the Committee for a Just Settlement of the Hospital Strike at the Edison Hotel, when he received word of the riot.

He immediately accused the police of brutality.

The committee, composed of sixty-four clergymen, businessmen and labor leaders, named a subcommittee to investigate the incident.

Mr. Davis issued a statement saying:

"We vigorously protest the brutal clubbing of defenseless strikers by the police today, and we call upon Mayor Wagner to investigate and take immediate action against the policemen responsible for these outrageous attacks."

#### Groups Study Report

The report by the Mayor's

committee of the Greater New York Hospital Association, which has been handling moves by the struck hospitals. Lawyers on the forty-man committee went over the lengthy report paragraph by paragraph, but at the end of the session a spokesman said there would be no comment until Friday.

Equally silent were the labor officials. The report will be discussed tonight at a meeting of striking workers at the Diplomat Hotel.

A Mayor Wagner said that he hoped to meet with both sides before the end of the week and to persuade them to accept the recommendations. He cannot compel a settlement, but hopes that an aroused public opinion will oblige the hospitals and the union to accept the compromise.

The report was an attempt to find a compromise formula based on two principles set forth by the Mayor: first, that hospital employees should not be entitled to an adequate substitute method of presenting their grievances and of making proposals on wages, hours and working conditions.

William H. Davis, the board's chairman, told reporters in the Mayor's office that the panel had tried to avoid "fighting words" such as "union recognition" and "collective bargaining."

## Strike Halts Linen Supply

*Advertiser Times 5-12-51*

## To Six New York Hospitals

NEW YORK (AP)—Linen shipments were ordered shut off Monday to six struck private hospitals, effective Tuesday morning. Laundry drivers were directed not to cross hospital picket lines.

Laundrying of some sheets, pillow cases, towels and hospital gowns often is done inside hospitals. But the strike of nonmedical housekeeping workers at the six hospitals includes laundry workers.

Louis Simon of the Amalgamated Laundry Workers, ordered 700 drivers to halt outside linen deliveries.

A legal showdown neared in the strike with an injunction issued against the Brooklyn phase of the walkout. Union lawyers spurned the court proceeding.

Once pickets are notified of the court action, they could be arrested for contempt if they don't obey it. Whether such a course would be attempted remained uncertain.

Union attorney Joseph Tauber walked out of the court session, refusing to argue the injunction motion.

Leading AFL-CIO officials conferred with Mayor Robert F. Wagner during the day. He is trying to break the deadlock in which orderlies, nurses' aides, kitchen help and other housekeeping employees struck four days ago.

A spokesman for the labor delegation said afterwards full support will be given the strikers.

The hospitals, with about 2,700 patients, say they have maintained services, with volunteers taking over tasks of cooking, delivering meal trays, making beds, cleaning rooms and other duties.

Crux of dispute is the demand of the striking Retail Drug Employees Union, Local 119, for recognition as bargaining agent. The hospitals refuse this, claiming their role makes dealing with a union unacceptable.

The legal clash centered in Brooklyn Monday. There a State Supreme Court injunction was granted against the strike at Brooklyn Jewish Hospital.



16 L 1959

NORTH CAROLINA

# Guardsmen Act To Halt Mill Violence

HENDERSON, N. C. (AP) —

The North Carolina National Guard took strong measures Wednesday night to stop recurring violence at the struck Harriet-Henderson Cotton Mills. The guard had powerful backing from a Supreme Court judge in a strongly worded restraining order, Judge William Y. Bickett limited the striking Textile Workers of America to eight pickets at each plant and set other ground rules.

State Adjutant Gen. Capus Waynes announced guardsmen will enforce the order strictly beginning Thursday and he set up loudspeakers to tell the strikers so.

The order obviously will make the peace-keeping role of 300 guardsmen much easier. There was no violence as the soldiers shepherded workers to and from their jobs Wednesday amid cat-calls from pickets.

Judge Bickett, angered by repeated acts of violence since the strike began last Nov. 17, said: "These groups — strikers and strike sympathizers — have treated all suggestions of the governor and all law enforcement agencies in a callous and indifferent manner. This court feels it must give protection to innocent people, workers and property."

Judge Bickett's order was served Wednesday after Gov. Luther H. Hodges ordered the National Guard to Henderson.

The restraining order went far beyond an earlier one Judge Bickett had issued, and under the terms of which more than 50 persons had been arrested.

"There have been repeated, purposeful, willful, intentional, continuous and successive violations" of the earlier order, Judge Bickett said, directing his words to the union and strikers.

"There exists a conspiracy

among organized groups and among many persons to willfully and intentionally violate the terms of the restraining order by means of riots, inciting to riot, assault, abuse, threats and intimidation of workers," the judge said.

The new restraining order was made public shortly after first-shift workers passed quietly by the lines of protecting guardsmen. There was no violence, only cat-calls.

The shift was the same which chose to await the arrival of troops Tuesday rather than run through the hostile crowd taunting them from outside the gates of the two plants.

The guard arrived at dusk and moved quickly into positions at the plants. But the soldiers found picket lines practically deserted. By 11 p. m., however, the mood had changed. Guardsmen with fixed bayonets stared down hundreds of yelling strikers.

No violent acts marred the areas patrolled by the troops of the 30th Infantry Division, but police reported some persons threw rocks in an unguarded area. Five men were arrested.

The strike began last Nov. 17 when management insisted on removal of an arbitration clause from the contract. The strike was peaceful until the company resumed limited operations Feb. 16. Then the re-employment of strikers became the big issue on which a temporary settlement engineered by the governor broke down.

Violence flared periodically and Gov. Hodges sent 150 state highway patrolmen to help local officers keep peace. He removed the troopers last Friday and sent in the National Guard after new violence Monday.



(AP Wirephoto.)

GUARDSMEN RING PLANT AT HENDERSON

Bayonets Fixed To Sentries' Rifles



# Violence Flares Again In Strike

Workers Angry As  
Mine Refuse Mass  
Reminding

HENDERSON, N. C., April 21. — Hundreds of union workers in a ugly mood laid siege by threats and gunfire early Tuesday to the strike-torn Harriet-Henderson Cotton Mills. State police were rushed into the troubled town.

The 23-week-old strike ended with an agreement reached over the week end, but when less than 30 strikers were accepted for jobs on the late shift Monday the disappointment erupted in fresh violence.

During the night, former strikers roamed outside the mills shouting threats at non-union workers inside. At the end of the shift, 330 frightened non-union employees bedded down inside rather than face the mob. Gunshots shattered windows of the mills, and unionists changed the mill area into darkness by breaking street lights and police searchlights.

An official said management had not told the union that all jobs would be open for returning strikers. The union members felt they would be placed in 250 jobs on the second shift when they returned to work Monday for the first time since the strike began last November. They were told, however, there were only about 30 openings.

The company refused to lay off non-strikers and new employees hired since the mills resumed partial operation in February.



ONE WOMAN'S OPINION — Non-strikers were met with lusty shouts from this woman when they left the violence-plagued Henderson, N. C., cotton mill yesterday.

NORTH CAROLINA

## N.C. Strikers Violate Civil Rights Without Reproach From 'Liberals'

Though the textile strike in Henderson, N.C., has been reported in the nation's press, the full significance of the trouble in that community seems lost on most Americans.

Henderson is a town in which night after night rifle shots were fired at citizens lawfully proceeding to the place of their employment. Glass and stones were thrown at women employees. The homes of mill officials and the struck plant were bombed.

A few arrests were made and a limited number of prosecutions ordered. North Carolina highway patrolmen failed to stop lawlessness in the town. After long delay, Gov. Hodges of North Carolina ordered out the National Guard.

These events in Henderson received only routine news coverage. Batteries of television cameras were not set up in Henderson, as they were in Little Rock in 1957. Northern newspapers and magazines did not dispatch squads of reporters to Henderson. Southern "liberals" and "moderates" did not call for federal troops to enforce the law of the land, namely the right to walk peacefully to and from one's place of employment. The whole ugly mess of labor union hoodlumism has been brushed off as unworthy of full-scale coverage.

Yet more violence has occurred in the strike at Henderson, N.C., than took place in Little Rock. Until the troops arrived, policing of the strikers was just as inadequate as it was in Little Rock—more so, in fact. More genuine civil rights violations have taken place in Henderson than in the whole State of Arkansas in many

years. No rifle shots were fired in Little Rock. No bombs were thrown at Central High.

The Northern press, the Southern "liberals," the federal courts, and the smearbund politicians have ignored the Henderson troubles because the wrong parties are involved. No left-winger wants to find fault with a union. They are eager to stick bayonets in the backs of segregationists, but the labor bosses calling the shots in Henderson can do no wrong.



# Dynamitings Add To Strike Tension

## Uneasy Calm Broken In North Carolina

HENDERSON, N. C., March 12. —(UPI)— Dynamite blasts broke an uneasy calm Thursday on the eve of renewed efforts to end a bitter Southern textile strike in this divided town.

One explosion shattered the kitchen of a non-striker's home and knocked it off its foundations. Occupants including two small children escaped unhurt. Another blast damaged a non-striker's car.

The dynamitings were the latest in a series of more than 20 terrorist acts in the town of 13,000 since the Harriet-Henderson cotton mills resumed operations in face of the strike Feb. 16. An explosion Sunday night ripped into the main boiler at one of the mills and acid was splashed over 47 machines.

Some 1,200 workers, members of two locals of the Textile Workers Union of America (AFL-CIO), began the strike Nov. 17 when the company refused to include an arbitration clause in a new contract. The company maintained the union had abused arbitration in the past, and the union contended a contract without such a clause would be worthless.

The blast which tore through the floor of the home of Mr. and Mrs. Sam Harris was apparently from a charge placed under their small four-room house. The explosion did extensive damage to the interior of the home in addition to ripping through the floor and knocking the building from its supports.

Picket lines were orderly but noisy Thursday when workers went into the mills for the first time since the latest explosions. A large detachment of highway patrolmen, ordered here by Gov. Luther H. Hodges, remained in town.



# Textile Strike in 16th Week

## Dynamite Rock Area in 3rd Day of Violence

HENDERSON, N. C. (UPI) — Violence marked strike against textile mills here entered its 16th week Sunday with this mill town taking on the appearance of a war-torn camp.

At least half a dozen dynamite explosions rocked the area last night the third consecutive night of violence, but no one was injured.

Non-striking workers of the Harriet-Henderson cotton mills slept with shotguns by their sides. Others guarded their doors with shotguns and some moved from house to house to make themselves hard-to-locate targets.

## FIVE OR SIX BLASTS

The sheriff's office reported: "They're throwing it (dynamite) all over. We've had reports of five or six explosions already."

The chain-like series of violent incidents in this textile town had their origin last November when the Textile Workers Union of America (AFL-CIO) called out its members in a dispute over an arbitration clause. The mills reopened Feb. 16, invited strikers to return to their jobs, and began hiring new employees.

Acts of violence then began in earnest. Boyd Payton, Southern director of the TWUA was beaten by a group of men; workers have been assaulted and beaten; dynamite has been tossed at homes; and near rioting has broken out on the picket lines. Non-striking workers have been stoned and their cars overturned.

Saturday's violence came while highway patrol reinforcements were off duty for the week end. One of the explosions Saturday night occurred at the home of Coy Beavers, a non-striking worker. Beavers told police he saw a figure light the stick of dynamite before it was thrown into his yard, causing minor damage but no injuries.

## ALERT FOR BLACK CAR

Beavers' home, ironically, is

next door to the residence of Charlie Raines, president of one of the two striking locals.

Another non-striking worker, Ranger Wilkerson, told officers three pistol bullets were fired through the rear window of his car while he was sitting in it. Wilkerson was not injured.

Police meanwhile put out an alert for occupants of a black Ford who purchased five sticks of dynamite in nearby Franklin county.

Staff investigators of the Senate Labor Rackets committee will arrive here this week to investigate the beating of Payton. They also will go to Franklin, N. C., to inquire into reports that a labor organizer was beaten there several weeks ago.

## Mill Strike In Henderson, N.C., Continues

## Second Dynamite Blast Reported; No Damage Done

HENDERSON, N. C. (AP) — Henderson's cotton mill strike scene was quiet Saturday following another dynamite blast—in the early morning hours—which rattled windows and awakened residents but did no damage.

Police described the blast as neither as heavy or as loud as one which rocked the same South Henderson area Thursday night and which also did no damage. Since there were no damage reports and officers could not locate the scene of the two explosions, they figured they must have been set off in an open area.

With the Harriet-Henderson cotton mills closed for the weekend, officers described the strike scene as quiet. They said a worker reported Friday night that red paint had been splashed on his car, parked in front of his house about two miles from Henderson.

Negotiations to end the costly 15-week old strike of more than

1,000 workers in the mill's two plants also appeared to have shut down for the weekend. Boyd Payton, Carolinas director of the Textile Workers Union of America who has been on the strike scene constantly, returned temporarily to his home in Charlotte. Federal and state mediators also were reported to have left for the weekend.

John D. Cooper Jr., president of the mills, said he understood the mediators want to hold another session Tuesday in an attempt to settle the strike which erupted into violence after the mills were reopened earlier this month.

## Violence flares after beating of union leader

HENDERSON, N. C., Feb. 24—(AP)—Strikers stoned incoming workers at two plants of the strikebound Harriet-Henderson cotton mills today. The demonstrations followed the beating last midnight of a union representative.

Two crowds, of about 250 men and women each, gathered outside the gates of the company's two plants. Some of them were curious spectators. At least 15 cases of stoned cars were reported.

The milling crowds were in an ugly mood over the strike that has left this textile town a divided camp.

VANCE COUNTY Sheriff E. A. Cottrell said his officers had it somewhat easier with the crowd today because of Highway Patrol reinforcements sent in last night by Gov. Luther Hodges at the request of Mayor Carroll V. Singleton.

"We would have been in a hell of a fix if they (the 14 extra patrolmen) hadn't been here," Cottrell reported. "When the crowd saw them, they started to scatter."

The beaten union man was unable to agree on an arbitration clause in a proposed new contract. The strike started last Nov. 17.

PAYTON, WHO only yesterday described the town as an "armed camp," was lured to the door of his motel shortly after midnight and struck on the head with a bottle.

He apparently was not seriously injured and a hospital reported he spent a satisfactory night and rested comfortably.

James N. Roberson, a striker, was arrested today outside the North Henderson plant when about 15 persons attempted to overturn a car bearing workers. Roberson was charged with simple assault.

The strike started Nov. 17 when negotiations broke down over a new contract. The TWUA said the main issue is management's desire to eliminate an arbitration clause from the contract, which had been in effect 14 years.

THE MILLS reopened Feb. 16. Since then, there have been three reports of explosions around the homes of returned workers, and other acts of violence, including the stoning of automobiles and auto tipping.

Payton, who had been broadcasting hourly radio appeals for calmness, was found unconscious on the stoop of the motel where he was registered.

Payton's companion at the motel, Robert Freeman, another union representative, said they heard a rap on the door and heard a voice outside ask for Payton and say "it's Charley."

THE ATTACK OCCURRED as officers patrolled the area in an effort to prevent new outbreaks of violence.

A series of violent incidents was reported yesterday. Rocks, stones and bottles were thrown at some workers.

THE ROCK THROWING came as the plants began the second week of operations on a limited basis. One person received a minor head injury and four strikers were arrested during the day.

Management and representatives of the Textile Workers Union of America planned to meet again today in an effort to settle the dispute, which began when they



BOYD PAYTON  
... Labor leader beaten



# Bitter Violence Erupts At Mill

16 T

1959

NORTH CAROLINA

17 when the TWUA and the firm were unable to agree on an arbitration clause in the new contract. The firm reopened the mills Feb. 16, despite the continuing strike by 1,200.

Strikers Stone Cars Of  
Workers But Yield  
To Troopers

By The Associated Press

HENDERSON, N. C., March 2.—An ugly-tempered crowd of some 200 persons formed a gasnet outside the struck South Henderson textile mill Monday and became a howling mob when a worker brandished a pistol.

The crisis occurred at the end of the work shift. This was the beginning of the third week of limited operations at two Harriet-Henderson cotton mills, struck by the Textile Workers Union of America for 16 weeks.

The crowd let the first three cars of workers emerge from the plant through gates. They met the fourth with a volley of rocks, bottles and sticks.

## Patrol Moves In

On signal, a dozen patrol cars glided swiftly to the plant gates. The crowd, shouting defiance, fanned out. About 20 patrolmen and officers formed a line.

About 200 yards away, a worker's car stopped. Someone shouted, "He pulled a gun." The mob rushed the car, but the worker roared away.

The patrolmen and policemen spread out and silently, grimly faced the mob.

"We're not going to take much more of this," someone screamed.

Highway Patrol Lt. R. H. Chadwick picked up a microphone and told the crowd to move back. Slowly the crowd yielded, taunting the officers.

## Second Plant Quiet

A half-hour later, supervisory workers came out and again the crowd's anger rose. Bricks, bottles and stones rained on the cars. Several car windows were broken. Three policemen were hit by rocks bouncing off cars. The most serious injury was a bruised arm suffered by one policeman.

Again the patrol moved in. In contrast, the scene was peaceful at the North Henderson plant. It, too, operated on a limited schedule.

The bitter dispute began Nov.



# Negro Union

## Herald Leader

*Spartanburg, S.C.*

## Threatened

*Dec. 16-16-59*

PROVIDENCE, R.I. (AP) — Frederick Davis Jr., Negro president of a post office local union here, complained to police that he had been threatened twice Thursday in anonymous phone calls.

Davis and Albert Gabriel got a temporary restraining order Wednesday in Superior Court to prevent their ousting by the national executive board as president and financial secretary, respectively, of Local 18, of the National Assn. of Post Office and Postal Transportation Service Mail Handlers, Watchmen and Messengers.

Thursday, Davis told police, he got a call from a man who told him: "Look, Nigger, you'd better give up because you are not running the white men in this post office."

Later, he got another call, he told police, and this man said: "Look, we are not kidding now. You got the first one. Now give up while you are still ahead."

Davis said the controversy with the national union started when he and Gabriel refused to remit 95 cents a month per member as a per capita tax. He refused, he said, because "the national was not giving us any representation."

Davis said his union is composed predominantly of white men and he had to get a large number of votes from white men to be elected local president.



# BACK TO JOB ORDER FAILS

*The Times - Picayune*  
New Orleans, La.  
High Court Kills Hope of Steel Strike's End

*Sat. 10-21-59*  
By FRED S. HOFFMAN  
WASHINGTON (AP)—The supreme court Friday dashed government hopes for an early end to the 108-day-old steel strike by agreeing to review a lower court's order that would send 500,000 steelworkers back to the mills for 80 days.

The action was a victory for the steelworkers union which challenged the back-to-work order on constitutional and other grounds.

It was a defeat for the justice department which had pressed the court to uphold the injunction, issued by a Pittsburgh district judge on Oct. 21 under national emergency machinery of the Taft-Hartley law. The injunction was upheld last Tuesday by an appeals court in Philadelphia, and the union carried its fight to the supreme court.

Acting in a brief order, the high court called for oral arguments next Tuesday. Meanwhile, it kept in suspension the back-to-work order until it finally disposes of the case. It directed further that all legal briefs be filed by noon on Monday.

## STRIKE TO CONTINUE

The upshot of the high court's ruling is that the steel strike—which has idled more than 800,000 workers—will keep going into next week, at least until the supreme court renders its decision.

The court announced its intention to review the case after its members had discussed the issue for 40 minutes behind closed doors. There was nothing to indicate the decision was other than unanimous.

The union had filed its appeal about five hours earlier, urging the court to throw out the back-to-work order. The steelworkers said the order involves grave constitutional questions.

In its appeal papers, the union fired a broadside at the legal underpinning of the Taft-Hartley law's strike-ending machinery, in use for the past 12 years.

## ARGUMENTS ATTACKED

Blasting back, the justice department said the union's arguments are "clearly without merit" and that "there is no need for further review by this court."

In a 28-page petition, union counsel Arthur J. Goldberg said the case raises "questions of the utmost gravity" concerning "the scope of the district court's powers and discretion under the act, the nature of the proof required to support the findings as to peril to the national health and safety which the district court is required to make, the kinds of disputes which the act may properly be said to cover, and the constitutional validity of the entire scheme."

As for the 80-day "cooling off" period that would be enforced under the injunction, the union said this would avail nothing. This was an apparent reference to the lack of any further government weapons to prevent resumption of the strike if it is not settled during the enforced truce.

## TEMPORARY DELAY WON

In asking the high court to review the case, the union asked also that it extend a six-day stay, or suspension of the order, granted by an appeals court in Philadelphia last Tuesday. The appeals court allowed this delay when it upheld the back-to-work order issued by Federal District Court Judge Herbert Sorg in Pittsburgh on Oct. 21. The stay is good until Monday.

"Plainly, an injunction which is so wide-sweeping should not be permitted to become effective until the substantial legal questions as to its validity have been finally determined," Goldberg told the court.

Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers, acting for the government, did not directly oppose the temporary delay sought by the union.

But his petition hit hard on the point that the case should be handled speedily because of "a national emergency which should be terminated as soon as possible."

## 'DEFENSE PROJECTS HALT'

The union took the position the government had failed to prove there was a danger to national health or safety growing out of the 108-day-old steel strike.

To back up this argument Goldberg said the government had demonstrated lack of concern by not invoking special powers to reserve available supplies of steel for defense purposes.

But the Justice Department came back with a contention that the strike is obstructing and delaying essential defense projects, saying: "Regardless of the other effects of the strike, the effect found by the courts below and the President on defense projects by itself requires that the injunction be sustained."

## Supreme Court Ponders Ruling On Steel Strike

*The Commercial Appeal*  
*Memphis, Tenn.*  
Nine Jurists Hear Debate By Government, Union Attorneys

*Wed. 11-4-59*  
WASH. 11-4-59  
QUICK ACTION IS LIKELY

USW Claims Taft-Hartley Injunction Not Legal, That No Emergency Now Exists

By FRED S. HOFFMAN

Associated Press Staff

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—The Supreme Court listened Tuesday as Government and steel union lawyers debated the legality of a back-to-work order. Then it began pondering a decision that will influence the course of the historic steel strike and the future of the Taft-Hartley Law.

There was no indication when the court may hand down its decision, but it was not expected to delay long with the steel mill shutdown 112 days old.

Fighting the back-to-work or-

der issued by a lower court, union counsel Arthur Goldberg said that in enacting the Taft-Hartley Law Congress "passed the buck to the Supreme Court to break strikes."

Replying for the Government, Sol. Gen. J. Lee Rankin said that in passing the law, with its strike ending emergency machinery, Congress sought to protect the interest of all the nation rather than either labor or management.

Their arguments took more than four hours.

## All Judges On Bench

All nine justices, in their black robes, were seated behind their long bench to hear the steelworkers appeal from a Federal district court injunction that would send 500,000 strikers back to the steel mills at least for 80 days.

That order was issued two weeks ago Wednesday by Federal Judge Herbert Sorg in Pittsburgh and upheld by an appeals court in Philadelphia last week. But the injunction will not go into effect at least until the Supreme Court rules on the union's appeal.

Before a packed courtroom and an attentive bench, the union's Goldberg repeated and amplified arguments he has made against the back-to-work injunction since the legal fight began.

He contended there is no national emergency to warrant such drastic action, that there is no threat to national health and safety within the meaning of the law, that Judge Sorg went too far, that the injunction section of the Taft-Hartley Law is unconstitutional because it gives too much power to the courts.

The Government's Rankin disputed him on every point, and the justices peppered both lawyers with questions.

In contending there is no national emergency, Goldberg said steel output this year will come close to 1958's production "even if the strike should go on for the rest of the year, and we hope and pray it won't."

## Economy Booming

Goldberg noted that President Eisenhower's economic advisers recently stated the economy was booming despite the steel strike.

"I realize that production has declined because of the strike," he conceded, but added quickly: "In view of the statement

of the Council of Economic Advisers, you can hardly describe it as a state of economic paralysis for the country."

Counting the Kaiser Steel Corp., which came to terms with the union a week ago, Goldberg told the court more than 17 per cent of the industry is functioning and this segment has an annual capacity of about 25 million tons of steel.

The union's counsel contended national safety is not endangered by the prolonged steel strike because defense needs account for less than one per cent of total steel output.

## PRESIDENT ORDERS STEEL FACT PANEL TO RESUME WORK

*The New York Times*  
*New York*  
Bids Both Sides Recognize Responsibility to U. S. and Avert a New Walkout

*Thurs. 11-4-59*  
PEACE PLANS UNCERTAIN

*P. I.*  
Effect of Truce May Be Key Factor—Meany Is Urging Fund Aid for Union

By A. H. RASKIN

The three-man team that will carry most of the Government's hopes for settling the marathon steel dispute was reconvened yesterday by President Eisenhower.

The move was accompanied by a fresh Presidential appeal to union and industry leaders to "recognize their responsibilities to the United States" by averting a renewal of the 116-day strike. The walkout was halted Saturday by an eighty-day injunction under the Taft-Hartley Act.

The reconvening of the board of inquiry was an automatic step under the law. The board is headed by Prof. George W. Taylor of the Wharton School

of Commerce and Industry at the University of Pennsylvania.

Its other members are Dr. John A. Perkins, president of the University of Delaware, and Prof. Paul N. Lehoczkzy of Ohio State University. The panel studied the strike issues last month and informed the President it saw no prospect then for an early peace.

## Meeting in 10 Days

Dr. Taylor, reached in Philadelphia last night, said the board would meet in about ten days with Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell and Joseph P. Finnegan, director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service.

A cooperative program will be developed for the resumption of joint labor-management negotiations under Government auspices. Dr. Taylor indicated that the meetings would be held in Washington. He said he shared the President's hope that both sides would "realize the needs of the country" and work out a settlement.

The uncertain element in the peace plans is the extent to which the truce has affected the attitude of the parties. Some officials feel that the relaxation of economic pressures caused by the reopening of mills will lessen chances for an accord.

Others are hopeful that the prospect of new legislation, if the strike begins again, will spur an agreement. The union and the major producers are deadlocked over wages, other economic benefits and employer insistence on greater authority to change local work rules. Present wages average \$3.10 an hour.

## Continued Aid Urged

Little prospect that the dispute would be resolved without a new walkout was envisaged by George Meany, president of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations.

In a letter to all affiliated unions, Mr. Meany called for continued financial aid to the United Steelworkers of America despite the temporary return to work. He said the union would



need money if it struck again. He added that it was up to labor to make clear that "free Americans will not be whipped by employers or injunctions."

Meanwhile, resumption of steel production continued at a more rapid pace than had been anticipated before the Supreme Court upheld the President's injunction petition. Mill executives reported that little major damage to facilities had been discovered as a result of the long shutdown.

The United States Steel Corporation, which expects to average 40 per cent of capacity in most big plants this week, said it hoped to raise the average to 70 per cent next week. Most of the 500,000 strikers will be back in the mills by tonight.

None of these developments enable the General Motors Corporation to stave off the shutdown of the last of its passenger-car assembly lines for lack of steel. Normally, the lines would be turning out 1960 models at the rate of 80,000 a week. Industry sources predicted it would be at least a month before production began again.

The steel union's 171-member wage-policy committee will meet at the Roosevelt Hotel here this afternoon to get a report on the situation from David J. McDonald, union president.

## Injunction Upheld by High Bench

*The Washington Post*  
Washington, D.C.  
Skeleton Crews Return to Work

In Steel Mills

Sun. 11-8-59

By Bernard D. Nossiter

Staff Reporter

The Supreme Court yesterday ordered the 530,000 striking steel workers back to the mills at once and the strikers promptly moved to comply.

In a short, unsigned opinion, the court's eight-man majority ruled that the Taft-Hartley Act's injunction provision was constitutional and that the steel stoppage was threatening national safety by holding up

crucial defense projects.

Justice William O. Douglas was the lone dissenter. He said that the District Court which issued the injunction on Oct.

**Texts of majority decision upholding strike injunction and Justice Douglas' dissent.**  
Pages B14-15.

21 should have determined what few plants must be reopened to meet limited defense needs.

President David J. McDonald of the United Steelworkers Union wired the striking locals to send their members back to work a few hours after the court's unusual early morning decision was released.

### Compliance Pledged

"The Supreme Court has spoken," McDonald said. "As law-abiding citizens, the Steelworkers Union of course will comply with the court's judgment."

Throughout the day, maintenance crews streamed back into plants which had been shut for 116 days. By late afternoon, skeleton crews had been recalled to check blast furnaces, open hearths and coke ovens at the United States Steel Corp. giant Fairless works in Morrisville, Pa., and at other mills across the Nation.

The injunction lasts for 80 days, through Jan. 25. If no agreement is reached during this period, the union will be free to strike again.

After 60 days, President Eisenhower's board of inquiry headed by George W. Taylor, will report on the companies' last offer. In the next 15 days, the National Labor Relations Board will hear the workers in each company on their willingness to accept their employers' proposals.

The President said yesterday that he hoped both sides would "continue to negotiate and reach a settlement of their differences."

### No Early Meetings

But informed sources said

no early meetings were likely because attention will be focussed on reopening the mills and time is needed to reassess bargaining positions.

When talks resume, they will likely be held here under the auspices of Joseph F. Finnegan, director of the Federal Mediation Service. Finnegan, however, is not expected to call the negotiators in for at least two weeks. There is a slim prospect that private, unannounced talks will be held in the meantime.

The Supreme Court's decision was a severe but not unexpected blow to the union. The steelworkers had argued that the struck companies—now accounting for 83 per cent of the Nation's steel capacity—had deliberately stalled a settlement to wait for an injunction.

The industry has denied the charge. R. Conrad Cooper of U. S. Steel, the chief negotiator, said yesterday, "A court order is not the basis on which we had hoped work might be resumed. We sought resumption on the basis of a sound, new labor agreement."

An added pressure on both sides to settle before the injunction runs out is the return of Congress on Jan. 6, a day after the Taylor board makes its next report. Both the companies and the union fear new legislation if the walkout resumes again.

Despite yesterday's Court order full-scale steel output is five or more weeks away. Some finished steel will move out of the plants at once. But the industry estimates it will take up to three weeks to bring production to 80 per cent of capacity and two more weeks to reach above 90 per cent. Some of the brick-lined furnaces are known to have caved in from the cooling during the strike. Unsuspected damage could stretch out this time table even longer.

### Auto Workers Idle

In Detroit, auto makers said they would not recall any of their 250,000 laid-off workers until steel shipments are back near normal levels.

Yesterday's decision affirmed a 2-1 ruling by the Third Circuit Court of Appeals in Phila-

delphia on Oct. 27. That court had upheld the Taft-Hartley injunction requested by the President and issued by District Judge Herbert P. Sorg in Pittsburgh. Sorg's order had been stayed until the High Court ruled.

The Supreme Court passed on the injunction section for the first time since the Taft-Hartley law was enacted in 1947.

The five-page majority opinion quickly disposed of the union's contention that the injunction was unconstitutional. The union's general counsel, Arthur J. Goldberg, had contended that only Congress—not a court—can create a right to be free from strikes and a duty to refrain from striking. The union lawyer said that neither the right nor the duty existed until the injunction was issued.

The High Court, however, said that Congress had created rights and duties because "the statute does recognize certain rights in the public to have unimpeded for a time production in industries vital to the national health or safety."

The Justices said they need not pass on Goldberg's argument that national health did not include economic well-being because the strike was threatening national safety. The opinion noted that Sorg had found that the lack of specialty steels was delaying several defense projects.

These included buildings needed for Project Mercury, the man-in-space program; nuclear submarines and steel exports for overseas bases and NATO allies.

The High Court also rejected Goldberg's plea that reopening a few mills would satisfy any military shortages. Congress did not want the Government to reorganize a struck industry in this fashion, the Court said, nor did Congress require the Government to prove that a selective reopening couldn't be achieved.

Finally, the majority held that Congress did not want courts deciding whether an injunction would slow up a strike settlement or whether the Government had other powers to get production it

needed. Goldberg had argued that the President could have seized mills under the Selective Service Act and that the injunction would delay an agreement.

The Court said that the law's procedures before and after an injunction is issued represented Congress' determination of how to deal with national emergency strikes.

### Scores "Inequity"

In his 14-page dissent, Douglas deplored the inequity of ordering 500,000 strikers to work "when the inactivity of only 5000 or 10,000 imperils the national 'safety'."

He said, "Like the old labor injunctions that brought discredit to the Federal judiciary this is a blanket injunction broad and all inclusive, bringing within its scope men whose work has nothing whatsoever to do with the defense needs of the Nation."

Douglas complained that the government had not spelled out the kind and amount of steel it needed for defense nor where it could be produced. He said he would have sent the order back to Sorg to make such findings.

A Federal court, he said, "must act in its traditional manner, not as a military commander ordering people to work willy-nilly, nor as the President's Administrative Assistant. If the Federal Court is to be merely an automaton stamping the papers an Attorney General presents, the judicial function rises to no higher level than an IBM machine."

Justices Felix Frankfurter and John M. Harlan said they would write an "amplification" of their views supporting the majority at a later date.

The union could have asked the Court for a rehearing, but Goldberg said "no purpose would be served" by such a request.

His losing appeal, however, did serve the union's strategy to a limited extent. It put off until after Christmas any workers' vote on the employers' last offer. A pre-Christmas vote, the union feared, would produce a heavier total for the management. Also, the delay costs the companies several weeks of iron ore they had hoped to ship before the Great Lakes freeze sets in early in December. Now the

companies will have to bring in more ore in a costlier fashion by railroad to keep up a high level of production next spring.



# President to Ask

*The Miami Herald*

*Miami, Florida*

# Injunction Today

*June 10-20-59. P. 1.*

# In Steel Walkout

## Ike: 'A Sad Day For the Nation'

Congress To Be in Ugly Mood ..... 7A

By Herald Wire Services

WASHINGTON — President Eisenhower, declaring it was "a sad day for the nation," Monday reluctantly ordered the Justice Department to seek a Taft-Hartley injunction today that would halt the nationwide steel strike for 80 days.

The department announced it would go before the federal District Court in Pittsburgh at 1 p.m., to request a back-to-work order against the 500,000 steelworkers whose 97-day-old strike has shut off most American steel production.

The President acted only a few hours after his special fact-finding board reported there was no hope that the costly strike could be settled voluntarily. It said the union and companies had failed to agree on any single major issue.

The President said "it is essential to the national interest that production be resumed immediately in the steel industry."

In giving the court go-ahead to Attorney General William P. Rogers, Eisenhower said a back-to-work injunction was

necessary "to remove a peril to the national health and safety" and to resume full trade, commerce and transportation.

Admittedly reluctant to take the drastic action, Eisenhower said he had no alternative in the face of the deadlocked negotiations and his pledged duty "to protect the interest of all the American people."

Steelworkers President David J. McDonald pledged to fight the injunction request in the Pittsburgh District Court, the Third Circuit Court of Appeals in Philadelphia and on to the

Supreme Court if necessary.

But McDonald said the union would obey a return-to-work order if one was issued. It would be free to strike again at the close of a Taft-Hartley 80-day "cooling off" period, although such action might lead to a new labor crackdown by Congress.

The Justice Department's request for an injunction will be made by Assistant Attorney General George Cochran Doub to Federal Judge Herbert P. Sorg. Doub obtained the recent Taft-Hartley injunction which halted the dock strike.

Eisenhower has invoked the Taft-Hartley law seven times. Former President Harry S. Truman used it 10 times.

The President noted in a brief statement that free collective bargaining had failed to settle the steel dispute "despite the dedicated efforts of the federal government and the

fact-finding board of inquiry composed of eminent and impartial citizens."

"In order to protect the interest of all of the American people, this leaves me with no alternative except to seek an injunction under existing law."

*June 10-20-59*

"America's hopes for a voluntary, responsible settlement have not been fulfilled. It is a sad day for the nation." *P. 2*

The fact-finding board found that major roadblocks to settlement of the strike—which has cost an estimated \$6,500,000,000 — were the union's refusal to accept management's proposal on plant work rules and management's refusal to accept union wage proposals.

Dr. George W. Taylor, head of the board, made no bones about his disappointment at failing to bring the union and the companies together.



# U.S. Seeks Hurried High Court Ruling

## Six-Day Delay Of Injunction In Steel Strike Is Protested

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Government goes to the Supreme Court today in a surprise effort to force a quick halt to the 106-day-old steel strike.

The United Steelworkers Union had been given until Monday to appeal to the highest court a decision in Philadelphia Tuesday that upheld the government's Taft-Hartley law injunction to stop the strike for 80 days.

The union, which feels its strike is beginning to put heavy financial pressure on the big steel companies, indicated it would take the full time to file the appeal.

But Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers late Tuesday said he would ask the Supreme Court today to require the union to file its case by noon Thursday.

The six-day stay of the Taft-Hartley injunction, allowed by the U.S. Appeals Court, "means a wholly unnecessary delay in resolving the legal questions," Rogers said.

If the Supreme Court agrees to order the union before it Thursday, Rogers added, "the government will then attempt to file its response on the same day in the hope that the Supreme Court will be in a position to pass upon the matter before the expiration of the six-day stay."

In effect, Rogers was seeking a shortcut in carrying out President Eisenhower's desire to stop the strike for the cooling-off period. He also was trying to grab the initiative, since the next move had been left up to the union.

The three-man Philadelphia court, although it granted the six-day stay, upheld the legality of the 80-day Taft-Hartley injunction sought by the government.

But one judge, William Hastie, disagreed that the injunction was necessary to protect the health and safety of the nation, as President Eisenhower contended in asking for the injunction.



## Explains 'Donnybrook' With Meany

*The Pittsburgh Courier*  
**Randolph Tells Why**  
*Pittsburgh, Penn. P. 3*  
**He Took 'Frisco Stand**

By A. PHILIP RANDOLPH

(President, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters)

## Part I.

10-31-59. NEW YORK—When the resolutions against the color bar and jim-crow unions were reported by the Resolutions Committee to the third Constitutional Convention of the AFL-CIO, a stormy and angry debate broke loose, chiefly between President George Meany and myself.

• But before the donnybrook on the resolutions flared up, there was a slight difference manifested between President Meany and myself as a result of the demand I made that the ILA be required to clean up discriminatory practices against Negroes and Puerto Ricans on the waterfront as a condition to their readmission into the House of Labor.

President Meany objected to my raising this question on the floor of the convention before raising it to the committee of the executive council handling this matter.

He probably had not had the opportunity to read the report of racial conditions on the waterfront which was sent to him on Sept. 10 by the Urban League.

■ **SINCE THERE** was not adequate time to present this report to the executive council during the convention, I considered raising it upon the floor of the convention as proper, as well as necessary, to alert the convention and the public to the incredible and unspeakable conditions of racial discrimination existing on the waterfront.

Moreover, I considered the report of the Urban League factual and objective. Despite the disagreement with George Meany on this matter, I was pleased when he expressed his intention to look into the charges of discrimination made by the report.

• Relative to the resolution on the color bar which involved the demand for expulsion of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen from the AFL-CIO because of failure, or refusal, of these unions to keep the pledge, when admitted over my protest into affiliation with the AFL-CIO, to eliminate the color bar of 50 or more years standing from their constitutions, I still maintain that the AFL-CIO convention failed to rise to a great moral challenge by not coming to grips with this issue firmly and forthrightly by expelling these unions.

As to the matter of jim-crow unions, there was sharp disagreement between President Meany and myself with respect to the approach to this matter since it was his position that an all-Negro local union has the right to final decision as to whether it shall merge or not merge with a local white union covering the same class or craft of workers in the same area.

■ **MY POSITION** expressed at the convention, and which I still hold, is that since the AFL-CIO has a national policy banning racial discrimination and segregation, as expressed in the constitution, a local union and for that matter a national or interna-

al union, does not have the right to the final decision as to whether it will subscribe or not subscribe to the national policy outlawing racially segregated unions.

A jim-crow union has no more right to the final decision as to whether it shall "un-jim-crow" itself, than a Communist-dominated union or a union under corrupt influences has the right to final decision as to whether it shall remain Communist-dominated or under corrupt influences.

Since the AFL-CIO kicked out the Teamsters because of corruption, and some Communist unions in the past, there is ample justifications for requiring that a local union, whether jim crow or all-white, subscribe to the national policy of the AFL-CIO as a condition to its remaining in the House of Labor.

■ **THESE WERE** the basic issues around which some colorful and warm debate was carried on.

While the delegates of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, together with other Negro delegates who spoke on these resolutions, were unable to win the fight for the expulsion of the color bar unions, some basic gains were made in making the AFL-CIO more deeply conscious of the fact that racial discrimination in the trade union movement is no ordinary issue.

• **Negro workers are moving** from the status of second-class citizenship in the labor movement, around an orbit of 360 degrees, to the status of first-class citizenship. Their demands are not just for the right to join one union in Kalamazoo or to get a job in any particular plant. They are not essentially concerned about personalities; the problem is bigger and deeper than this.

As a matter of fact, the massive struggle, now under way, of Negro trade unionists within the AFL-CIO against discrimination and segregation in all of its forms constitutes a revolution—a major, moral revolution.

## A.F.L.-C.I.O. And Integration

*The Times & Democrat*

William F. Schnitzler, Secretary-Treasurer of the A.F.L.-C.I.O., spoke on civil rights at the Third National Trade Union Congress on Civil Rights of the Jewish Labor Committee a few months back. The meeting took place in Forest Park, Pennsylvania, and we have just come across a copy of the speech.

Here is some of it: "The communists are accusing the United States of America of civil rights violations against our Negro citizens. But what is more ironic, and what is worse from any moral standpoint, is the fact that the United States of America is guilty! It stands with bloody hands, unconscious of its guilt."

We cannot imagine any better grist for the communist propaganda mill than this. In the United States all citizens have more freedom, and opportunity, and enjoy a greater degree of democracy, than they do in practically any other country in the world. It is hard to believe an American would say such things about his country.

But more. Schnitzler dwelled at length on the South, saying that: "We are overcoming the toughest and ugliest sort of opposition in the South today. We have stood, and we will continue to stand firmly, in the face of the most bitter, the most vituperative and the most desperate opposition of the world's worst racists."

Again, it is difficult to see how an American could blackball the South, calling its people the world's "worst racists" when, generally speaking, they have made great sacrifices and efforts in the most delicate and vast racial dilemma in any major democracy in the world.

Schnitzler takes credit for using A.F.L.-C.I.O. funds to achieve integration in the South. Said he, on this point: "We of the A.F.L.-C.I.O. are pictured in the South as an organization that uses workers' dues money to end segregation in the schools. This is based on a grain of truth. The A.F.L.-C.I.O. does use its resources for

and will continue to use its resources in its fight to achieve an end to segregation."

The vicious language used by Mr. Schnitzler, in describing the majority of Southern people, is revolting. By his own conduct and words, his ugly descriptions fit only himself. For example, of Southerners who are fighting forcible integration, he says:

"You should see some of the propaganda that is being flooded over the South these days. It is vile. It is vitriolic and vicious. It is insulting and disgusting . . . if many of these purveyors of iniquity and hate really knew how near the day is that they are going to find themselves languishing in jail for inciting civil disturbance and seeking to hinder the enforcement of law and order, they would cease and desist from this nefarious activity at once."

Speaking of bringing about integration, Schnitzler said: "But we of the A.F.L.-C.I.O. can assure that there will be more speed and, henceforth, much less, or very little, deliberate stalling. The time for further delay is past. The time for strict enforcement (of the Supreme Court's decision) is here."

Schnitzler takes a crack at President Eisenhower, and says, significantly: "It will be the duty of our next duly elected president to lead, and he will be committed and dedicated to this task, even before he is nominated as a candidate for that office." In other words, Schnitzler is saying that the new nominee will be "captured" before he is even nominated. Unfortunately, this has been the case too often at some Presidential nominating conventions.

This sort of divisive, un-American and emotional appeal is in the direct interest of communism. It creates disunity, a loss of faith in democracy, and creates illusions and distortions which play into communist hands. It is the basis for wonderful communist propaganda.



But it is also an insult to the intelligence of intelligent and patriotic citizens in all sections. If labor unions cannot make progress among minority groups, or racial groups, without resort to such a low level of demagoguery, then the labor union movement in this country should make little headway.

We hope those who belong to labor unions, workers who are forming opinions one way or the other, will repudiate this rot, and these methods, as patriotic Americans in a society where the free enterprise system has brought them a better life than any other people.

Southerners who know of these tactics, and the aid extended the NAACP, by the unions, for example, are often led into supporting a movement that is alien to what they believe and which acts against their convictions and conscience.

That is why independent unions exist today — and why more independent unions can be expected in the future — if union leadership continues to engage in demagoguery along political and racial lines.

## Labor Takes Steps To End Discrimination

*Daily World*  
*Atlanta, Ga.*  
SAN FRANCISCO (NNPA)—Despite the bitter Meany-Randolph clash, the merged labor federation at its recent annual convention here took steps to wipe out racial discrimination within its own ranks.

*Sat 10-3-59*  
A review of the proceedings shows that the AFL-CIO convention did these things:

1. Pledged that organized labor will press "with renewed vigor" its drive to make fully secure opportunities for all Americans in every field of endeavor and to secure the full benefits of union organization to all workers without regard to race, creed, color or national origin.

2. Called on all affiliates to set up their own internal civil rights committee and self machinery to assure effective administration of meaningful civil rights programs within their own ranks.

3. Urged affiliates to take prompt and effective action to prevent or correct any local union procedure that denies any member the full benefits of his membership in violation of the AFL-CIO's civil rights policy.

A bitter fight over racial discrimination by unions broke out during the convention.

A. Philip Randolph, a federation vice president and president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, began it with an attack on the International Longshoremen's Association for discriminating against colored workers and Puerto Ricans.

### BITTER REBUTTAL

Randolph's statement, made during rebuttal on the proposal to rejoin conditionally the East Coast Longshoremen, drew a bitter rebuttal from George Meany, AFL-CIO president.

"I'd like Brother Randolph to stay a little closer to the trade union movement and pay a little less attention to outside organizations that render lip service and very little real service," Meany said.

That apparently was a reference to Randolph's leadership in the NAACP. The association recently criticized the AFL-CIO for failing to eliminate racial discrimination in unions.

*16m*  
Meany said Randolph had never reported to him any discriminations in the International Longshoremen's Association. But Herbert Hill, labor secretary of the NAACP, said charges of such discrimination were mailed "weeks ago" to Meany and all members of the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

Randolph's speech and Meany's outburst were the first public indications of a behind-the-scenes struggle that went on in San Francisco for several days.

Randolph introduced a resolution asking the convention to expel the Brotherhood of Locomotive Enginemen and Firemen and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen for not removing provisions from their constitutions which bar colored railroad firemen and trainmen from joining the respective brotherhoods, and a resolution demanding that racially segregated locals be "liquidated and eliminated" by affiliated unions.

The resolutions committee recommended that the resolution on expelling the two rail unions be referred to the Executive Council with instructions to attempt to bring them into compliance with the AFL-CIO.

The recommendation was opposed by Randolph, Vice President Milton F. Webster of the Sleeping Car Porters, President Eugene Frazier of the Transport Service Workers, Frank Evans of the Allied Industrial Workers, and Geo. Thomas of the Packinghouse Workers, and in part by President Joseph Collis of the Newspaper Guild.

## Labor and Negroes Allied, Meany Says

*The Atlanta Constitution*  
*Atlanta, Ga.*  
*Wed 10-1-59*  
**Fighting Dixie Congressmen Together, Urban League Told**

NEW YORK (UPI)—AFL-CIO President George Meany said Tuesday night that organized labor and Negroes have a common foe in southern congressmen.

"It is no coincidence that the last anti-Negro stronghold in America is likewise the last anti-union stronghold," he said.

### CITES LANDRUM BILL

"Look over the roll call in the House of Representatives on the Landrum-Griffin Bill last August. You will find that the very same southern congressmen who vote consistently against civil rights legislation lined up solidly to put over that vicious piece of anti-labor legislation. Thus, labor and the Negroes not only have common cause — we have common enemies as well," Meany said in a speech before the National Urban League Equal Opportunity Day dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

He and Lee H. Bristol, board chairman of the Bristol-Myers Co., were honored for their "outstanding contributions toward the Urban League goal of equal opportunity."

### MENTIONS DISAGREEMENT

During his speech, Meany referred to his disagreement with Negro labor leader Phil Randolph in San Francisco recently. Meany was said to have asked Randolph who had appointed him "spokesman" for all Negroes.

"I have known Phil Randolph many years," said Meany. "We have worked closely together and we have had few disagreements. When we have disagreed, it was only on methods, not objectives. The civil rights objectives of Phil Randolph are my objectives, too."

Meany said the dispute arose from a resolution recommending the conditional reaffiliation of the International Longshoremen's Association with the AFL-CIO.

"That recommendation came from a special committee of the executive council which had been



# Meany Calls Dixie Solons Foes Of Labor, Negroes

NEW YORK (UPI) — AFL-CIO president George Meany said Monday night that organized labor and Negroes have a common foe in Southern Congressmen.

It is no coincidence that the last anti-Negro stronghold in America is likewise the last anti-union stronghold," he said.

"Look over the roll call in the House of Representatives on the Landrum-Griffin bill last August. You will find that the very same Southern Congressmen who vote consistently against civil rights legislation lined up solidly to put over that vicious piece of anti-labor legislation."

"Thus, labor and the Negroes not only have common cause — we have common enemies as well," Meany said in a speech before the national Urban League Equal opportunity Day dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel.

## 2 HONORED

He and Lee H. Bristol, board chairman of Bristol-Myers co., were honored for their "outstanding contributions toward the Urban League goal of equal opportunity."

During his speech, Meany referred to his disagreement with labor leader Philip Randolph in San Francisco recently.

"I have known Phil Randolph many years," said Meany. "We have worked closely together and we have had few disagreements. When we have disagreed, it was only on methods, not objectives. The civil rights objectives of Randolph are my objectives, too."

Meany said the AFL-CIO was opposed to racial segregation not only because it is morally wrong, but also "because it weakens and divides our country at a time when America needs to mobilize her maximum and United strength for survival."



## AFL-CIO Prexy 'Hot' Over Jim-Crow Potato

## Who the Hell Named You Negroes' Guardian? Meany Asks Randolph

By NADINE BROWN

MEANY SAID he agreed with Randolph "almost completely," but that the question was whether a deadline should be set. Randolph had asked that the unions be given six months to make good on pledges that they would eliminate racial discrimination.

Meany defended the right of Negro members to maintain segregated locals. "I believe that a group of Negro members who want to stay the way they are, have a right to stay the way they are," he said.

"They did not have that right," Randolph said, "if it was a 'jim-crow' local."

Meany burst forth:

• "Is this your idea of the democratic process, that you don't care what the Negro members think? I'd like an answer to that," he demanded.

• "Yes," Randolph replied.

• "That's your policy," Meany said sharply.

• "It's not my policy... it's not my type of democracy. Those Negro members have the same rights as any other members of this federation even though you think you should think for them."

"THE SAME AFL-CIO policy that made a Communist-dominated local ineligible for federation membership made a racially segregated local unacceptable," Randolph said.

• "You put that in a class with corruption and communism," Meany shot back, "well, that's where you and I part company, Phil."

When Randolph said the issue was simply whether the federation was "for or not for segregated locals," Meany refused to see it that way.

• Meany said the question was whether long-established segregated locals would be "destroyed, just because someone

feels that racially segregated unions are bad. I don't feel it is justice to their members," he added.

The only non-Negro delegate to support Randolph's resolution was Joseph Collis, outgoing president of the American Newspaper Guild.

RANDOLPH BROUGHT the issue to the floor of the convention. He made the point that segregated locals should be done away with event those where Negroes wanted and maintained all-Negro locals. Randolph asked that such local unions be given six months to eliminate color clauses in their contracts, and that failure to comply, within that time limit, will result in disaffiliation with the parent organization.

Other Negro delegates were even more outspoken in demanding the six months time limit for elimination of racial bias, and for expulsion of two key unions involved, namely: the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, which has a membership of approximately 128,000, and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers with 55,000 members.

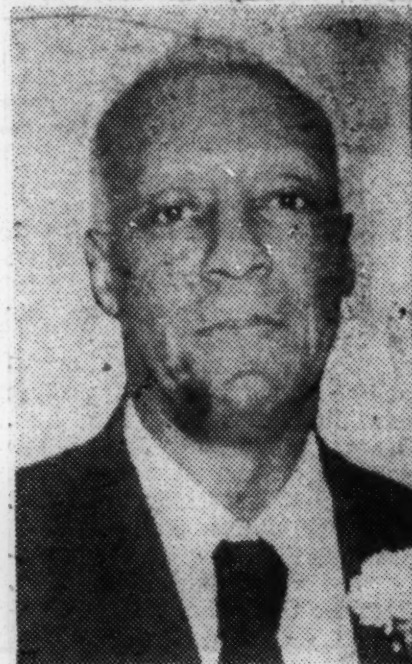
FRANK EVANS, an international executive board member of the Allied Industrial Workers Union, warned that Negro voters would support right to work laws next year, if they lost confidence in the federation's sincerity.

George Thomas, a regional director of the United Packinghouse Workers said, Negroes are tired of hearing that the way to get rid of jim-crow practices was to allow the offenders a little more time.

He chided the federation for criticizing President Eisenhower and Congress for not moving faster on integration, when the organization itself subscribes to

a policy of delay in its own grappling with the problem.

• None of the white "liberal" leaders spoke on the issue either way. Only one white



A. PHILIP RANDOLPH

... Meany parts company

delegate from a Federal local union took the floor during the argument in favor of Randolph's resolution. He was vigorous in his supporting position.

Out of approximately 900 delegates to the convention, there were only about 15 Negro delegates. Such inadequacy of representation has been a pet subject of Randolph. In fact, it has been Mr. Randolph. In fact, it has been one of the points he raised in his appeal to Negroes within the labor movement to organize on a national basis. Such a move is now well under way.

DETROIT'S TRADE UNION Leadership Council sent a letter

to A. Philip Randolph commending him for bringing to the floor of the AFL-CIO convention the issue of racial bias. Letters will be sent to the AFL-CIO leadership protesting their position on the question, and to Chairman Zimmerman of the AFL-CIO's Civil Rights Department, in objection to his recent statement regarding the NAACP's position.

A mobilization meeting of Negroes will be held, in Atlantic City, during the UAW's national convention there.

Forerunner for such a move is the Detroit TULC. The organization takes the position that equal opportunity depends on job opportunity. In explanation of the move toward organizing nationally, the organization's leadership stated that a National Negro Committee would not be a power block, not a caucus, but will be an authentic Negro organization whose purpose will be to work on discrimination within the labor movement with pin-point accuracy.

Randolph stated at a recent appearance in Detroit that, "Negroes will only get what they are able and prepared to take."

**70% Of Workers  
Defender  
At 5 Hospitals  
Chicago, Ill.  
Now In Union**

Local 1657 of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, AFL-CIO recently began an organizing drive for nonprofessional employees of five hospitals. In a period of less than three weeks more than 70 percent of the employees authorized the local as their union representative.

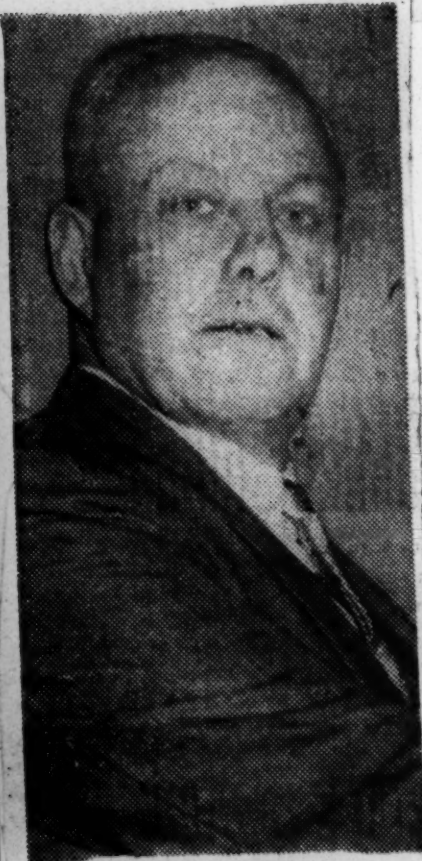
Victor Gotbaum, district director, attributed the success of the drive to the poor working conditions and wages.

Letters requesting an informal meeting were sent to the administration of Mt. Sinai and Home for Incurables. Mt. Sinai refused to meet with the union.

In a follow-up letter the union stated among other things: "we

employees as of this date have signed cards. They want union by peaceful means too. But above all they want union.

will do everything in our power to have peaceful settlement with Mt. Sinai hospital. We will accept arbitration of issues, we will accept informal talks, we will negotiate on an honest basis as long as you are willing to sit down with us. Eighty percent of your



GEORGE MEANY

"I'm through with you" SAN FRANCISCO—"Who the hell appointed you as guardian of all the Negroes in America?" AFL-CIO President George Meany roared at A. Philip Randolph as they engaged in an explosive verbal exchange on race bias in unions.

The AFL-CIO national convention ultimately refused to threaten two railroad unions with expulsion because they maintained color bars against Negroes.

"The right to work belongs as much to our black locomotive firemen as it does to the white man," said Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

"I submit that the color bar is a mockery of the trade union democracy," he continued.



# Inside Labor Special Union Negroes Fight Barriers

20-10-9-59  
AFL-CIO Leaders Faced By  
Challenge—May Affect  
Rail Brotherhoods

By VICTOR RIESEL  
National labor chiefs are apt to take a nasty fall. Their Negro "followers" want to be integrated and are launching a new national organization to force the AFL-CIO's actions to match its assertions.

This will mean a rip-roaring fight. An organized Negro bloc inside American labor can make many a white slogan-er-ing union chief, whose speeches have scared public officials North and South, fire his ghost writers and resolve never to talk about racial equality again. There are 1,500,000 Negro dues payers in the AFL-CIO—or more than one out of every 10 members.

Yet when A. Phillip Randolph, devotee of Shakespeare, Shaw and the Sleeping Car Porters, counted his racial brethren among the 940 delegates to the national AFL-CIO convention last month, he couldn't find 10 Negroes. And most of those there had come from his own union.

One Out of 200  
This means the other 124 international unions sent about five Negroes to labor's summit meeting—or about one out of every 200 delegates. To A. Phillip Randolph, leader of America's working Negroes, this means the time has come to swap speeches for action.

Action is what the AFL-CIO leaders will get beginning Nov. 14 in Cleveland. Then some 25 Negro labor leaders will gather with Randolph in what is known

as the steering committee of the new National Negro Labor Council. They will issue a call to Negroes everywhere to organize themselves into regional units.

Then they will be urged to elect delegates to meet in mid-April, 1960, in a national convention in a Detroit hall. What will they do then? This is the answer as it comes from Randolph, ex-railroad section hand, ex-porter, ex-waiter, ex-elevator operator, writer, editor, teacher and one of the great orators of the old socialist movement:

**Urged To Join NAACP**  
"We will urge our people to have a greater union consciousness. We will urge people to join the NAACP to make the same fight. And we will push a systematic, organized and aggressive fight against discrimination and segregation in the labor movement. We will demand representation in all areas of the labor movement, in local, regional and national bodies."

First targets, of course, will be the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. These unions have clauses in their constitutions restricting membership to white workers. Randolph and his followers will demand they wipe out those clauses and admit Negroes immediately. Randolph has demanded the expulsion of the unions if they insist on the "white only" sections.

Randolph will win this battle. This is the only conclusion to be drawn from remarks made at an off-the-record luncheon of some 15 Negro and white leaders in New York's Hotel Commodore on Monday, Oct. 5 by AFL-CIO president George Meany. Meany observed that these two rail unions probably will be out of the AFL-CIO by the next national convention, scheduled for September, 1961.

**Won't Give Up Jobs**  
Meany did not indicate whether there would be resignation or expulsion. But it makes little difference. The Railroad Brotherhoods will not leave the Federation unless they are forced to go. And they will go, not because they simply decided to keep an old section of their constitution out of sheer tradition. They will go because they do not want Negroes filling a contracting number of jobs in a creaky industry. They will bolt rather than give Negroes equal job rights and seniority because automa-

tion is putting the bite on the working force needed to run a railroad. Nor will they be alone. There are thousands of local unions, on the docks, in huge mills, on vast construction projects which have no "white only" clauses. But there is an unwritten rule that Negroes rise only to a certain semi-skilled level. Negroes never get the highly paid skilled work. They seldom get the special double time holiday and overtime pay.

It is against the unwritten law, as well as the "white only" clauses put down in cold print, that A. Phillip Randolph will lead his million and a half followers. Of all the internal struggles the national labor leadership has faced, this will shake them most.

# Randolph foresees 'shake up' in AFL-CIO over rights issue

10-24-59.  
"This moral revolution (of colored workers against segregation) is destined to shake up the AFL-CIO just as the revolution involving the conflict between industrialism and craft unionism stirred it to its depths." A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and vice president of the AFL-CIO, predicted this "shake up" in a release explaining his clash with AFL-CIO president George Meany at the union's recent national convention.

When Mr. Randolph spoke out against "jim crow locals," Mr. Meany lashed back: "Who the hell gave you authority to speak for colored workers."

**IN HIS RELEASE** last week, Mr. Randolph said: "A jim crow union has no more right to the final decision as to whether it shall 'un-jim crow' itself than a communist-dominated union or a union under corrupt influences has the right to final decision as to whether it shall remain communist-dominated or un-

He continued: "Colored workers are uncompromisingly committed to struggle to the end that the same reverence and respect for the dignity of the personality of the white worker shall be accorded the black worker whether he be in the cane brakes of Alabama, the cotton fields of Mississippi, or the mills and factories of New York or Massachusetts."

"IT IS NO secret that the AFL-CIO does not fully grasp the authentic voice of this revolution. It has never taken the problem of racial discrimination seriously and it will be compelled to pay the price."

Mr. Randolph explained: "This struggle for civil rights in the AFL-CIO must not be construed as a fight against the AFL-CIO or George Meany or any other official."

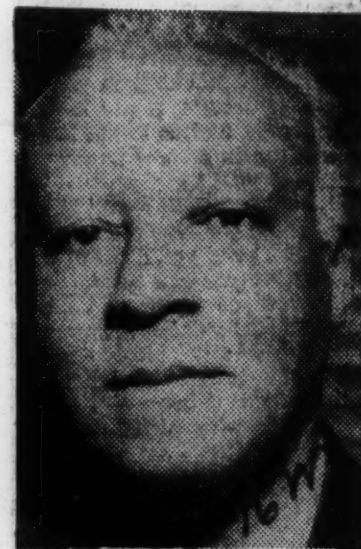
"Colored workers helped labor defeat the right-to-work laws in California and Ohio."

"Labor has consistently championed civil rights legislation. We want to build the ALF-CIO stronger and more powerful so that it may build higher standards of living for all workers in the country."

**"THE SAME** enemies of labor are the enemies of colored persons.

"Hence, any suggestion of colored workers leaving the AFL-CIO is not only out of the question but ridiculous. Colored persons cannot afford to leave an institution because racial discrimination is in it."

"By this logic, they would have to get out of every institution in the nation, including schools, government, the church and business."



A. PHILIP RANDOLPH  
der corrupt influences."

He cited the AFL-CIO's national policy against racial discrimination and segregation as the basis for his statement.

Mr. Randolph declared that colored "workers are moving from the status of second-class citizenship in the labor movement..."



# "We Cannot Afford To Leave" Biased Unions.... Randolph

*Atlanta, Ga.*  
NEW YORK, N. Y. — (SNS) — "Negroes cannot afford to leave an institution because racial discrimination is in it.... Our task is to get into all institutions.... with a view to working and fighting together with our friends to eliminate discrimination from them," said A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and a vice president of the AFL-CIO.

In telling of his fight against racial discrimination at the recent AFL-CIO convention in San Francisco and his run-in with AFL-CIO president George Meany, Randolph stated, "I still maintain that the AFL-CIO convention failed to rise to a great moral challenge by not coming to grips with this issue firmly and forthrightly by expelling these unions."

Randolph and Meany engaged in a public argument over expulsion of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen for "failure or refusal" to eliminate discriminatory clauses from their constitutions.

Meany disagreed that they should be kicked out; nor should all-Negro locals that vote to remain segregated, he said. Randolph maintains that they all should be expelled since they violate the Constitution of the parent AFL-CIO.

"A Jim Crow union has no more right to the final decision as to whether it shall 'un-Jim Crow' itself than a Communist dominated union or a union under corrupt influences has the right to final decision as to whether it shall remain Communist-dominated or under corrupt influences," Randolph said.

He also hit the AFL-CIO for not grasping the impact of the Negro's fight for first-class citizenship. "... The massive struggle, now under way, of Negro trade unionists within the AFL-CIO against discrimination and segregation in all of its forms constitutes a revolution — a major, moral revolution," he declared.

## Meany Says Labor Foe Is Negro's Too

*Washington, D.C.*  
NEW YORK, Nov. 17 (UPI)

AFL-CIO President George Meany said tonight that organized labor and Negroes have a common foe in Southern Congressmen.

"It is no coincidence that the last anti-Negro stronghold in America is likewise the last antiunion stronghold," he said.

"Look over the rollcall in the House of Representatives on the Landrum-Griffin Bill last August. You will find that the very same Southern Congressmen who vote consistently against civil rights legislation lined up solidly to put over that vicious piece of antilabor legislation. Thus, labor and the Negroes not only have common cause—we have common enemies as well."

Meany addressed the National Urban League Equal Opportunity Day dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

He and Lee H. Bristol, board chairman of the Bristol-Myers Co., were honored for their "outstanding contributions toward the Urban League goal of equal opportunity."

In his speech, Meany referred to his disagreement with Negro labor leader Phil Randolph in San Francisco recently. Meany was said to have asked Randolph who had appointed him "spokesman" for all Negroes.

"I have known Phil Randolph many years," said Meany. "We have worked closely together and we have had few disagreements. When we have disagreed, it was only on methods, not objectives. The civil rights objectives of Phil Randolph are my objectives, too."

tives, too."

Meany said the dispute arose from a resolution recommending the conditional re-affiliation of the International Longshoremen's Association with the AFL-CIO.

## Cites New Rules For Labor Relations Service

*Depauler Chicago, Ill.*  
WASHINGTON — Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell has issued regulations, under the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959, relating to reports required under Section 203 (b) of the Act of every person who undertakes certain labor relations services.

Among the agreements subject to these regulations are those that have as their object the persuasion of employees in the exercising of their right to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing.

The regulations also cover agreements or arrangements to supply an employer with information concerning the activity of employees, or of a labor organization, in connection with a labor dispute involving the employer.

### SOLE EXCEPTIONS

Excepted from this requirement is information for use solely in conjunction with an administrative or arbitral proceeding, or a criminal or civil judicial proceeding.

Every person undertaking activities under such an agreement or

arrangement on or after Sept. 14, 1959 is required to file an initial report with the Bureau of Labor-Management Reports of the Department of Labor within 30 days.

Persons having such agreements will not be required to use a prescribed form in making their

report. They will be required to furnish the following information:

- (a) Name under which such person is engaged in doing business;
- (b) Address of its principal office;
- (c) A detailed statement of the date, place, terms and conditions of the agreement.
- (d) Where any such agreement or arrangement is, in whole or in part, contained in any written contract, memorandum, letter, or other written instrument;
- (e) Name and address or names and addresses of the employers;
- (f) Nature of the activities.
- (g) The extent to which such activities have been carried out at the time the report is filed; ..
- (h) Period over which such activities are to be carried out;
- (i) Object or objects of such activities;
- (j) Identification of the employees or groups of employees.
- (k) Identification of the employees, groups of employees or labor organizations, or both, involved in a labor dispute, concerning whose activities information is to be supplied the employer.



# Randolph Demands Action on Race Bias in Trade Unions

*California Voice*  
NEW YORK, Sept. 23—The NAACP informed AFL-CIO President George Meany that it fully supports the demand of A. Philip Randolph for positive action by the AFL-CIO against racial discrimination within its ranks as elsewhere in American life.

In a telegram to the labor leader, Dr. Channing H. Tobias, chairman of the NAACP Board of Directors, charged that failure of the AFL-CIO convention to take effective action to end the abuses of exclusion and segregation in some of its affiliates reveal an unwillingness on the part of the federation "to implement its own democratic professions."

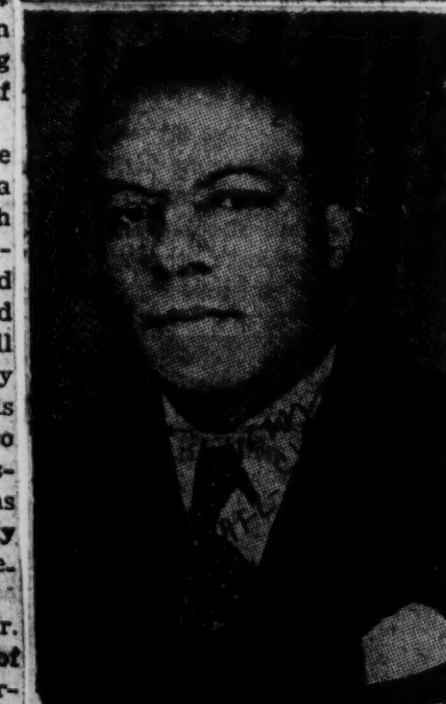
At the closing session of the third biennial AFL-CIO convention in San Francisco on Sept. 23, Mr. Meany attacked Mr. Randolph who vainly sought to have the convention expel two railway unions which continue to exclude Negro workers and to order the dissolution of Jim Crow locals. The Randolph resolution would have given the offending unions six months to get rid of their lily-white policy.

Irritated by the proposals, the AFL-CIO president, launched a bitter attack upon Mr. Randolph who is president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and the only Negro vice president and member of the executive council of the AFL-CIO. Mr. Meany defended the Jim Crow locals the ground that some Negro workers wanted them. He asserted that the railway unions needed more time to comply with the federation requirement to admit Negro workers.

Dr. Tobias' telegram to Mr. Meany cited the expulsion of unions for communism and corruption and said that an organization with such power "also has power to enforce its own constitutional guarantees against discrimination and segregation."

Moreover, the telegram continued, "your solicitude for the desire of some unionists to remain unorganized in the face of union shop contracts, although the two situations are analogous." The text of the telegram follows:

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People fully supports demand of A. Philip Randolph for the positive action by AFL-CIO against racial discrimination and segregation within its ranks as well as elsewhere in American life. We recognize that progress has been made by many trade unions but as long as thousands of Negro workers are entirely excluded by some unions and restricted to segregated locals by others much remains to be done. Refusal of the AFL-CIO convention to take effective steps to eliminate these abuses reveals an unwillingness to implement its own democratic professions. Randolph enjoys the confidence not only of the



NAACP of which he is a vice president, but also of the overwhelming majority of Negro citizens and of others who genuinely believe in equality and justice.

It seems to us and to them that an organization which has power to expel affiliates for communism and corruption, also has the power to enforce its constitutional guarantees against discrimination and segregation.

Racial segregation is as wrong in unions as it is in education or elsewhere regardless of the race of those who defend it. Your solicitude for the desire of some unionists to remain segregated does not extend to the desire of some workers to remain unorganized in the face of union shop contracts, although the two situations are analogous. The NAACP will continue to expose and condemn racial inequities wherever they exist whether in the labor movement or in industry or government.

## Labor Backs Move For Civil Rights

*Birmingham World*  
B'ham, Ala., Wed. 11-25-59  
CHICAGO—The Labor conference on Civil Rights was held here Saturday at the Sherman Hotel. It was a parley which resulted in an organized campaign against discrimination in all aspects, despite the fact that A. Philip Randolph was challenged by George Meany, president, AFL-CIO, on the civil rights issue.

Boris Shiskin, national director, AFL-CIO civil rights department, told reporters that Means' organization has given top priority to a nationwide campaign, the first of its kind in any industry, to secure civil rights for minorities.

**TO TRY NEW APPROACH**  
Shiskin said the entire AFL-CIO organization has been mobilized to fight discrimination within the locals, and a new approach has been started to combat Jim Crow within the communities.

Shiskin also stated the campaign is directed to minority groups because these groups will need the unions to protect them against layoffs and other handicaps when and if automation becomes a more integral part of industry.

**ORDINARY METHODS NO GOOD**

It is my opinion that Shiskin is right when he says the minority worker will need the unions, if present conditions continue, and the union needs the worker. However, he overlooked the magnitude of the problem. Their program is based primarily on education, information and some pressures to

appeal to the intellect of individuals. But the problem of the Negro and minority groups is emotional and cannot be solved by ordinary methods.

### LISTS STUMBLING BLOCKS

Other serious limitations to develop the program are: there will be a heavy financial drain and loss of time which works against sustained efforts and results in unworkable compromises. They also find difficulty in finding qualified Negroes to preserve under such conditions.

Despite these serious drawbacks, the efforts of union officials do keep before the public social injustices which harm the entire nation socially and economically.

They also make for bad business and futile negotiations between employer and employees. It is a problem that must be solved. Let's hope it is solved before it's too late.



# No Feud With Randolph, Labor Head Tells Leaders

*The Afro-American*  
*Baltimore, Md.*  
**Says difference  
is over approach**

By LOUIS LAUTIER

NEW YORK (NNPA) — After a two-hour luncheon meeting between George Meany, president of the AFL-CIO, and a group of colored leaders Monday, these facts appeared to be established:

1. There is no feud between Mr. Meany and A. Philip Randolph, president of the International Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and a vice president of the AFL-CIO.

2. The only difference between the two labor leaders is over the method of ending racial discrimination and segregation in some unions.

**THE LUNCHEON** meeting, held at the Commodore Hotel here, was arranged by William O. Walker, publisher of the Cleveland Call-Post and president of the National Newspaper Publishers Association, to ascertain the facts concerning the controversy which occurred between Mr. Randolph and Mr. Meany at the recent AFL-CIO convention in San Francisco.

The controversy resolved mainly around two issues:

1. The expulsion of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen and the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen for not removing clauses in their constitutions barring colored workers from membership.

2. A resolution demanding that racially segregated local unions in some international unions affiliated with the AFL-CIO be "liquidated and eliminated" by the parent bodies.

A minor controversy between the two labor leaders related to the reaffiliation of the International Longshoremen's Association.

**IN ADDITION** to Mr. Walker, those attending the luncheon meeting included Amos T. Hall, grand master of Oklahoma and chairman of the Grand Masters Conference of Prince Hall Masons; Hobson R. Reynolds, grand director of the Elks Civil Liberties Department;

John A. Morsell, assistant to Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary; Henry L. Moon, NAACP public relations director; Lester B. Granger and Theodore W. Kheel, executive director and president, respectively, of the National Urban League;

Charles S. Zimmerman, vice president of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union and chairman of the AFL-CIO Civil Rights Committee; Boris Shiskin, chairman of the AFL-CIO Civil Rights Department; Eugene C. Zack, editor of the AFL-CIO News, and Mr. Meany.

In opening the discussion, Mr. Walker said Mr. Meany has the reputation of a "fair, hard fighter" for the rights of working-men, and colored members in organized labor have profited from his leadership. He said colored people regard Mr. Randolph as one of their "national heroes."

He told Mr. Meany that when it looked like he and Randolph were at odds, the colored press thought it was time to find out the facts.

**MR. MEANY** replied that he is glad to make any contribu-

tion he can to the cause to which he and Mr. Randolph are dedicated, but he made it clear that the AFL-CIO runs its own business under its own constitution.

The AFL-CIO, he added, has no obligation to explain its affairs to any colored organization and that no colored organization has any obligation to explain its affairs to organized labor.

"I have no feud with Randolph, Mr. Meany declared. 'We have been friends for many years.'"

He added that he is willing to accept Randolph's explanation of what happened. "I am quite sure he will tell you the truth."

Mr. Meany said he believed if he had not used the words "who the hell" appointed Randolph the guardian of all colored members of labor unions in the country, the newspaper would not have played up the flare-up.

**A RESOLUTION** concerning AFL-CIO enforcement of its constitutional provisions relating to civil rights and segregated unions was the subject of discussion at the San Francisco convention when Meany and Randolph got into the argument.

Randolph took the position that those provisions were as important as any other parts of the constitution.

**Conflict  
Defender  
In Method  
Chicago Ill.  
To End Bias**

*10-17-59*  
By LOUIS LAUTIER  
NEW YORK — (NNPA) — After a two-hour luncheon meeting of George Meany, AFL-CIO president, and a group of colored leaders, these facts appeared to be established:

1. There is no feud between Mr.

Meany and A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and an AFL-CIO vice president.

2. The only difference between the two labor leaders is over the method of ending racial discrimination and segregation in some unions.

The luncheon meeting, held at the Commodore Hotel, was arranged by William O. Walker, publisher of the Cleveland Call-Post and president of the National Newspaper Publishers Association, to ascertain the facts concerning the controversy which occurred between Mr. Randolph and Mr. Meany at the recent AFL-CIO convention in San Francisco.

## THOSE PRESENT

In addition to Mr. Walker and Mr. Meany, persons attending the luncheon meeting included Amos T. Hall, grand master of Oklahoma and chairman of the Grand Masters Conference of Prince Hall Masons; Hobson R. Reynolds, head of the Elks Civil Liberties Department; John A. Morsell, assistant to Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary; Henry L. Moon, NAACP public relations director.

Also present were Lester B. Granger and Theodore W. Kheel, executive director and president, respectively of the National Urban League; Charles S. Zimmerman, vice president of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union and chairman of the AFL-CIO Civil Rights Committee; Boris Shiskin, chairman of the AFL-CIO Civil Rights Department and Eugene C. Zack, editor of the AFL-CIO News.

In opening the discussion, Mr. Walker said Mr. Meany has the reputation of being a "fair, hard fighter" for the rights of work-

ing men, and colored members of organized labor have profited from his leadership. He said colored people regard Mr. Randolph as one of their "national heroes."

## TIME FOR ACTION

He told Mr. Meany that when it looked like he and Randolph were at odds, the colored press thought it was time to find out the facts.

Colored people, Mr. Walker declared, "do not want to see a fight between Mr. Meany and Mr. Randolph."

"I have no feud with Randolph," Mr. Meany said in reply. "We have been friends for many years."

He added that he is willing to accept Randolph's version of what happened. "I am quite sure he will tell the truth."

Meany said he believed if he had not used the words "who the hell" appointed Randolph the guardian of all colored union members in the country newspapers would not have played up the flare-up.

## BACKGROUND INFO

A resolution concerning AFL-CIO enforcement of its constitutional provisions against segregated unions was before the San Francisco convention when Meany and Randolph got into the argument.

Randolph took the position that those provisions were as important as any other parts of the constitution. Randolph wanted segregated unions kicked out of the AFL-CIO.

Meany said he told Randolph that he could not go that far with him.

The Bricklayers were under discussion. Harvey Bates, their president, did not want the resolution acted upon without explaining the situation, Meany said.

Colored bricklayers in the South work on the same job with whites, get the same pay and have the same contract, Meany said, but are in separate unions.

## MEET RESISTANCE

Bates' argument, Meany said, was that it was not legally possible to put the segregated locals out of the union. He said the bricklayers have been working to merge the white and colored locals but have been meeting with resistance. He also said some colored locals have voted against merging with white locals.

The AFL-CIO president said the federation has not "deviated one

iota" from its anti-segregation policy, which it has had for many years.

Mr. Granger raised the question of Mr. Meany's statement, quoted in the press, admonishing Randolph "to stay a little closer to the trade union movement and pay a little less attention to outside organizations that render lip service."

Granger pointed out that one newspaper had interpreted this remark as a reference to the Urban League. Other papers said it referred to the NAACP.

The Urban League, Granger said, is linked to the AFL-CIO in support of the objectives of organized labor but it is important also for the League to be linked to colored people.

## 'GET BACK ON TEAM'

He said he knew that Meany did not have the opinion that the League gives only "lip service" because he has spoken at League conventions.

Meany replied that he had told Randolph to get back on the team.

The remark attributed to Meany grew out of an attack on the International Longshoremen's Association for discriminating against colored longshoremen and Puerto Ricans.

The Urban League of Greater New York and the NAACP had made a joint study in June concerning such discrimination, but the report had not been published by the League until Sept. 14.

Randolph attacked the ILA during discussion of a resolution to readmit that union to the AFL-CIO. Meany had not seen the report although a copy had been mailed to his Washington office.

## IMPROPERLY HANDLED

Meany said Randolph had not mentioned the report to him and he did not think it was fair to bring it up without its having been called to his attention.

Granger admitted that he did not think the New York Urban League had handled the report very well. He said he did not think Randolph received a copy of the report until he arrived in San Francisco.

If he had seen the report, Meany said he would have referred it to a committee for investigation.

Dr. Morsell said he was perfectly willing to accept Meany's explanation. But the NAACP's position on segregated unions, he added, will still be the same as



that of Randolph. He said he did not feel that colored unionists were entitled to special consideration.

"If he (colored unionist) is for segregation, I am against him," Dr. Morsell said.

"As to whether expulsion is the proper method, I would not attempt to advise the AFL-CIO. That is for them to work out."

## Why Did Randolph Wait So Long?

# Unions Defy Law in Applying Jim Crow to Negro Brethren

By HAROLD L. KEITH  
(Managing Editor)

George Meany's outburst against A. Philip Randolph is typical of the attitude that many of America's top labor leaders have adopted on the question of the Negro.

Perhaps the most surprising thing about the entire affair, which took place on the floor of the AFL-CIO Convention, was the forthright stand which Mr. Randolph took. This was indeed a radical departure from past international conventions, and perhaps foreshadows the emergence of a more militant leadership among Negro trade unionists.

It is a fact that most unions have anti-discrimination provisions in their contracts. But it is also a fact that many of these same unions have negotiated "supplementary agreements" which, in effect, have relegated Negroes to low-pay, hard-work job line classifications.

ALTHOUGH NEGROES have had recourse to the courts in this matter, neither they nor their "special representatives" have ever gone all out in a fight to make their unions live up to their paths.

On June 22, 1954, Lindsay P. Walton, general counsel for the Oil Workers International Union,



Mr. Keith

CIO, addressed a letter to officers, district directors, department heads, international representatives and council members and local unions which cited the liability of the union for racial discrimination in bargaining.

• Mr. Walden said in his letter: "Under the Constitution of the United States and Federal law, labor unions are liable to damages, when they negotiate contracts that freeze-off promotional rights of employees, or when they refuse to present grievances in their behalf, primarily because such employees happen to be colored or of a particular race."

• The counsel pointed to the fact that the Supreme Court had already cited its obligation in this respect and then continued: "Some proposed contracts which I have reviewed establish separate seniority rights for a 'labor department' with no provision permitting 'labor department' employees to promote or to bid into jobs in other departments or divisions."

"Although these proposals do not specify that only Negroes are to be employed in the 'labor department,' it is common practice in many places that only Negroes are so hired. Courts have no difficulty in finding lawful discrimination under similar sets of facts, especially where the end result is that only Negroes work in the 'labor department' and, where, by practice or contract, few, if any, Negroes are ever promoted to jobs in other departments. Likewise, it is not difficult for a court to find that the real reason for the discrimination is race or color rather than for economic reasons."

THE LETTER emphasized that

the law condemns, not the contract language, but the practice of discrimination itself.

• "Any officer, director, or representative, or official body who ratifies or approves a collective bargaining contract, which provides for such discrimination, creates a potential liability for damages on behalf of all members of the union. Likewise, a potential liability is created if they should fail or refuse to present grievances to the management in behalf of employees who have actually been discriminated against."

In conclusion, Mr. Walden urged that all unions, AFL, CIO and Independent, take steps to eliminate "racial discriminatory practices."

WHEN THIS LETTER was out (all over the nation) it had little or no impact upon the consciences of labor's heads.

Very few Negroes knew or now know of its existence. And, of those Negroes who did know about this letter, none of them spoke out about it. As an international union president and an international executive in labor it raises the question of whether or not Mr. Randolph knew about this letter in 1954.

• If he knew about it in 1954, why did he wait until 1959 to raise Cain about Jim Crow in labor when the law has already given Negroes a sword with which to fight their battles?

Mr. Meany's question to Randolph of "Who in hell named you guardian of all the Negroes?" was perhaps prompted by the fact that Mr. Meany and all of America's white labor leaders regard their Negro members as sheep, and their "special" representatives as goats.

There is nothing in the history

of labor over the past 30 years to dispute this contention.



## Randolph-Meany Clash

# AFL-CIO Is Keeping Its Segregation

*Guide Norfolk, Va.*  
*Sat. 10-3-59. P. 10.*

By ROBERT STRAND

United Press International  
SAN FRANCISCO — The AFL-CIO ended its week-long national convention here Wednesday in a bitter dispute over racial segregation within the giant federation.

A. Philip Randolph, one of 27 vice presidents of the union, served notice during the last moments of the convention that Negroes would press harder and harder to eliminate discrimination in the union.

AFL-CIO President George Meany, furious over this threat to labor unity, shouted that Negroes were separated into all-Negro unions by their own choice.

"WHO THE HELL appointed you as guardian of all the Negro members in America?" Meany demanded of Randolph.

Meany said Negroes had the right to maintain locals for Negroes alone.

But Randolph urged that the AFL-CIO make it mandatory for all locals, including Negro locals, to drop color bars.

HE SAID THAT even Negroes did not have the right to maintain "Jim Crow locals."

The AFL-CIO constitution

commits the federation to abolishing all racial discrimination, but force is rarely used for this purpose.

Meany, backed by most top labor leaders, defeated Randolph in an attempt to get the convention to threaten two all-white unions with expulsion unless they made good on pledges to drop their color bars within six months.

THE TWO unions are the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, which have a total of 200,000 members.

Meany, who has often voiced opposition to racial discrimination, said it would be wiser to end discrimination by keeping the brotherhoods within the AFL-CIO and working with

them patiently.

WHILE THE RACE issue disrupted labor unity, which Meany considers to be the top AFL-CIO problem, the seven-day convention made a gain toward that goal by adopting in principle a plan for settling jurisdictional disputes.

The convention worked out a plan for "a supreme court of labor" which could make final

### A. PHILIP RANDOLPH Asks End Of Bias

decisions in these disputes.

THE CONVENTION took the unprecedented step of asking every AFL-CIO member to contribute one hour's pay each month to the steel strikers.

The Landrum-Griffin bill, passed by the recently adjourned Congress, was called the most anti-labor measure since the Taft-Hartley bill.

BECAUSE OF the Landrum-Griffin bill, convention speakers poured out constant abuse of the Democratic-controlled Congress. In the future, the convention stressed that the AFL-CIO would give its money and votes to Republicans as well as Democrats.

### NAACP Supports Randolph Stand

NEW YORK.—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People this week informed AFL-CIO President George Meany that it "fully supports the demand of A. Philip Randolph for positive action by the AFL-CIO against racial discrimination within its ranks as elsewhere in American life."

In a telegram to the labor leader, Dr. Channing H. Tobias, chairman of the NAACP Board of Directors, charged that failure of the AFL-CIO convention to take effective action to end the abuses of exclusion and segregation in some of its affiliates reveal an unwillingness on the part of the federation "to implement its own democratic professions."



### SEEKS BIAS DEADLINE—A.

Philip Randolph, head of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, Wednesday asked at the AFL-CIO convention in San Francisco that the railroad unions, be given a six-month deadline in which to make good on pledges they have made that they would eliminate racial discrimination. But the AFL-CIO refused to threaten two railroad unions with expulsion because they maintain a color bar against Negroes. AFL President George Meany said he agreed with Randolph "almost completely," but that the question was whether a deadline should be set.—(UPI Telephoto).

## Meany And Randolph Battle

*The Civil Rights Battle*  
*San Francisco, California*  
*Fri. 10-2-59*

By ROBERT STRAND

SAN FRANCISCO. — (UPI) — The AFL-CIO ended its week-long national convention here Wednesday in a bitter dispute over racial segregation within the giant federation.

A. Philip Randolph, one of 27 vice-presidents of the union, served notice during the last moments of the AFL-CIO national convention that Negroes would press harder and harder to eliminate discrimination in the union.

AFL-CIO President George Meany, furious over this threat to labor unity, shouted that Negroes were separated into all-Negro unions by their own choice.

In the closing moments of the convention Wednesday he exploded at Randolph, "Who the hell appointed you as guardian of all the Negro members in America!"

Meany said Negroes had the right to maintain locals for Negroes alone.

But Randolph urged that the AFL-CIO make it mandatory for all locals, including Negro locals, to drop color bars.

### No Jim Crow Right

He said that even Negroes did not have the right to maintain "Jim Crow locals."

The AFL-CIO constitution commits the federation to abolish all racial discrimination, but force is rarely used for this purpose.

Meany, backed by most top labor leaders, defeated Randolph in an attempt to get the convention to threaten two all-white unions with expulsion unless they made good on pledges to drop their color bars within six months.

Randolph said the color bar deprives Negroes of jobs.

The two unions are the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, and the Brotherhood

of Sleeping Car Porters and Enginemen, because of the full support of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, and the elimination of segregated locals in national and international unions affiliated with the federation. Randolph has his stand.





**A. PHILIP RANDOLPH**  
He's standing firm

## Meany lashed for attack on Randolph

*Afia Baltimore, Md.*  
*10-3-54. P. 1. 167m*

**NEW YORK** — The International Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, Thursday, came to the defense of its president, A. Philip Randolph, after he was verbally attacked by AFL-CIO president George Meany.

"Who in the hell appointed you as guardian of all the colored members in America?" Meany asked Randolph after the AFL - CIO vice president demanded elimination of discrimination in the union.

The clash occurred at the AFL-CIO Convention in San Francisco.

Meany, who has often publicly denounced discrimination and segregation, did a complete reversal and declared that colored members

had a right to maintain segregated locals.

But Mr. Randolph stated that even colored unions don't have a right to "jim crow locals," demanding that all locals be made to drop the color bar in six months or be expelled.

ASHELY L. TOTTEN, secretary - treasurer of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, announced:

"Randolph has the full support of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and

we, along with all colored trade unionists and right-thinking, liberal-minded people in America, applaud his stand."

The Brotherhood also received a telegram from Rep. Adam C. Powell of New York on Thursday, stating:

"Mr. Meany's attack on Randolph in an insult to every liberal white trade unionist and to the entire colored group. Randolph most assuredly does speak for all colored trade unionists.

"Meany should immediately apologize to trade union movement and the colored people or resign. He has lost his usefulness and has publicly declared himself as a hater of colored Americans."

MEANY'S attack also drew fire from the Afro-American Heritage Association in Chicago. In an "open letter to the world press," the association declared:

"On Sept. 22, the day Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation, you attacked Mr. A. Philip Randolph publicly in his fight... against racial discrimination and you place yours off vehemently on record as a segregationist."

"We protest your action and declare that Mr. Randolph speaks for the mass of the colored workers, talks for every decent white worker in the labor movement; meets the approval of all Americans of African descent as well as the whole of Africa — except the South African fascist government — when he declares against White Citizens Councils' doctrine and practices in the American labor movement."

MR. RANDOLPH, one of 27 AFL - CIO vice presidents, has been waging a battle for some time in an effort to break down the color bar in the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

Although the AFL - CIO constitution bars discrimination in locals, the two aforementioned unions have repeatedly refused to integrate their memberships.

Meany proposed keeping the two unions in the AFL - CIO and end discrimination in the two brotherhoods "patiently"

al la Eisenhower style.

Mr. Randolph, however, served notice to the AFL-CIO conventions in San Francisco that colored unionists will step up their campaign to break down the barriers of discrimination and segregation in the federation.

IN LABOR action at another convention site, the Nevada State AFL - CIO adopted a NAACP sponsored resolution at its convention in Reno "condemning and opposing discrimination against individuals because of race, creed or color."

Instrumental in stimulating the convention to adopt the resolution were William Becker, NAACP regional officer, and Ulysses Woodard, president of the Reno - Sparks NAACP branch.

## NAACP Commends Randolph

*The Call*  
*Kansas City, Mo.*  
*Nov. 10 - 30 - 54*

**NEW YORK** — The board of directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has endorsed A. Philip Randolph's crusade to rid the American labor movement of all vestiges of racial discrimination and segregation.

A resolution adopted by the board at its regular monthly meeting here on Oct. 13 "reaffirms complete confidence" in Mr. Randolph and "assures him of its full support."

The labor leader, the resolution asserts, "is calling for the elimination of trade union Jim Crowism at the San Francisco convention of the AFL-CIO voiced the aspirations of the overwhelming majority of Negroes both within the labor movement and outside."

As he continues his heroic struggle for democratic, color-blind trade unionism, the board commends him for his efforts, expresses to him our gratitude and renew our pledge of support and cooperation in a sustained attack upon the manifestations of racial prejudice wherever they occur in the labor movement, in industry or in government."

Previously, on Sept. 24, Dr. Channing H. Tobias, chairman of the Board, sent a telegram to AFL-

CIO President George Meany asserting the Association's support of Mr. Randolph's demand "for positive action by the AFL-CIO against racial discrimination and segregation within its ranks as elsewhere in American life."

## Official says Meany onset unwarranted

*The Afro-American*  
*Baltimore, Md.*  
*10-17-54*

MILWAUKEE — Frank Evans, board member - at-large of the International Union, Allied Industrial Workers and a veteran campaigner against racial discrimination in the labor movement, this week issued a spirited defense of AFL-CIO President George Meany.

The Evans' statement came on the heels of the widely-publicized debate between Meany and A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, who vainly sought to have the convention expel two railway unions which continue to exclude colored workers. Evans declared that Meany's record as a foe of racial discrimination "is above reproach."

"The nation's press," he declared, "in at least some instances, has misconstrued this debate, and has converted what was meant to be criticism of racial barriers in specific unions into an attack on AFL-CIO president George Meany and federation leadership in general."

"AS A COLORED man and as a participant in this debate, I wish to set the record straight by stating that no such criticism was intended. President Meany has, on the contrary, proven time and time again, that he is unequivocally opposed to racial discrimination."

"It is unfortunate," Evans concluded, "that concern with a specific problem, that is, racial barriers in the constitutions of two out of 135 national and international unions, should be turned into an unwarranted attack on the leadership of the AFL-CIO."



# AFL-CIO FACES JIM CROW FIGHT

Porters Union Head Seeks

Ouster of Two Groups  
for Ban on Negroes

By A. H. RASKIN

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 16—Discontent over the lag in the elimination of Jim Crow practices in many unions is scheduled to erupt in a floor fight next week at the convention of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations.

This became certain today when A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, announced that he would press for the ouster of two railroad unions for failure to drop prohibitions against Negro membership from their constitutions.

Mr. Randolph, who is the federation's only Negro vice president, disclosed that he would also demand the liquidation of segregated locals in all unions. Several major unions still maintain separate locals for white and Negro members, despite calls for their elimination by the A. F. L.-C. I. O. Civil Rights Committee.

The third plank in the Randolph program is a plea for a change in the federation's constitution to make racial discrimination within unions as clear-cut a basis for expulsion as domination by racketeers or Communists.

All three resolutions are almost certain of rejection by the A. F. L.-C. I. O. high command. Its attitude is that headway toward the elimination of racial bars can be achieved better through persuasion and moral pressure than through expulsion or other forms of compulsion.

However, the Randolph program and other Negro

unionists will bring the expulsion issue of labor's own fulfillment of its anti-segregation pledge up for debate for the first time since the merger of the A. F. L. and the C. I. O. four years ago.

The issue may provide a new battleground for George Meany, the federation's president, and Walter P. Reuther, president of the United Automobile Workers. Mr. Reuther and many of his key supporters have made little secret of their dissatisfaction with the record of the A. F. L.-C. I. O. in promoting integration, especially in the railroad and construction unions.

## Secession Discounted

Mr. Randolph disclosed that irritation among Negro unionists had grown so acute that a steering committee had been formed to organize a National Negro Labor Council. Preliminary meetings of the new group have already been held in New York, Detroit and Chicago, and arrangements have been made for a founding convention in Detroit in mid-April.

Mr. Randolph expressed certainty that most of the 1,500,000 Negroes now in A. F. L.-C. I. O. unions would affiliate with the new committee. He made it plain, however, that the new group had no thought of organizing a secession from the federation or of functioning as a dual movement.

"We will be inflexible in our support of the A. F. L.-C. I. O.," Mr. Randolph said. "We are wholeheartedly in support of its position on anti-communism and anti-colonialism. Our aim is to strengthen the federation by working for full implementation of the virtuous principles of equal opportunity, on which the merger was built."

The two unions Mr. Randolph wants thrown out of the federation are the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, with 128,000 members, and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, with 55,000 members. Both have "white-only" clauses in their constitutions.

## Expulsion Is Urged

A resolution submitted by Mr. Randolph's 10,000-member union called for the expulsion of the two rail groups unless they eliminated the color bars within six months.

A report on the entire Randolph program will be made to the federation convention by the resolutions committee, headed

by George M. Harrison, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks. Mr. Harrison's union is one that has been under criticism by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People on charges that it still has segregated locals.

Mr. Harrison declined to discuss the program in advance of its formal consideration by his committee, but other leaders predicted that the group would call for an intensified effort to eliminate bias through top-level pressure within the federation, rather than through the ouster of any union.

In the case of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, it was asserted that the anti-Negro clause was a "dead letter" in most sections of the union and that thousands of Negroes were now included among its members.

The case of the railroad firemen presented a more complex problem, one federation vice president said. Its leaders recommended a constitutional change at the union's last convention and were rebuffed by the delegates.

Now the brotherhood is engaged in a major battle with the railroads over management demands for the elimination of all firemen on Diesel locomotives. This makes it difficult to expect the officers to concentrate at this time on changing the attitude of their rank-and-file on the controversial issue of a bias-free constitution, in the opinion of many A. F. L.-C. I. O. leaders.

## Teamsters Issue

Another touchy resolution scheduled for convention action is a call by the Illinois Federation of Labor for reinstatement of the exiled International Brotherhood of Teamsters. The union, under the leadership of James R. Hoffa, was ousted for corruption two years ago.

The Illinois proposal was based on the premise that "no employer-inspired divisive issues, such as racketeering or communism," should be permitted to shatter the unity of organized labor or divert it from the task of organizing the unorganized.

The resolution is not expected to get far.

# FEDERATION PLANS TO UNIONIZE SOUTH

Leaders Cite 'Unprincipled

Political Machines' Feud  
Over Labor Law

By A. H. RASKIN

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 16—Organized labor, frustrated in its long effort to unionize the South, is planning an Operation Dixie in the political field.

The executive council of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations announced today that labor would make a major effort in the 1960 Democratic primaries to smash "unprincipled political machines" in the South.

"The nation cannot long afford the obstruction to progress that is represented by the Dixiecrat bloc in the national House of Representatives and Senate," the federation's high command declared in a report to its biennial convention, opening here tomorrow.

The projected invasion of the heartland of Democratic political strength reflected the anger of union leaders against the alliance of Southern Democrats with Northern Republicans in Congress. This coalition was responsible for the passage of the labor reform bill signed by President Eisenhower Monday.

## New Upsurge of Feuding

Enactment of the law has caused a new upsurge of feuding and mutual recrimination within the federation. Walter P. Reuther, president of the United Automobile Workers, and other leaders of the old C.I.O. held a pre-convention caucus last night to air their grievances against the way the merged organization was conducting its legislative, political and organizing activities.

Participants in the session said a "general sense of dissatisfaction" had been expressed at what was described as a lack of aggressiveness and a policy of drift in the federation leadership.

The meeting indicate an apparent weakening of the peace formula worked out at the organization's Puerto Rico meeting last February.

The pact was designed to end the conflict between the Reu-

ther group and George Meany, the federation's president.

## Split on Khrushchev

The new friction is mirrored in differences over the dinner to be given by some key unionists to Nikita S. Khrushchev when the Soviet Premier visits San Francisco next Sunday.

The federation has decided officially to boycott all phases of the Khrushchev tour. However, James B. Carey, president



Associated Press

**DISSATISFIED: Walter Reuther, who participated in caucus that criticized the A.F.L.-C.I.O.'s leadership.**

of the International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, has arranged to serve as host at a private meeting with Mr. Khrushchev on Sunday.

Mr. Reuther and seven other A. F. L.-C. I. O. vice presidents are expected to attend.

Asked whether he planned to join in the session with the Soviet leader, Mr. Meany snapped: "He should live so long."

The plans for a step-up of labor's political activity in the South were considered certain to touch off a resistance as fierce as that which attended the first big push of unions to organize Southern workers just after World War II.

In recent years union organizing progress has been further retarded by the fight over segregation.

## Union-Baiting Noted

The A. F. L.-C. I. O. called the area "the mainstay of economic conservatism, virtually the only remaining area of the country in which the old-fashioned weapons of anti-unionism—violence, corruption of the law enforcement bodies, use of state troops to protect strike-breakers, intimidation, exploitation of racial feelings, coercion and economic pressure on the community—are in everyday use."

"It is an area with less than 24 per cent of the nation's population, in which fewer than 30 per cent of the population habitually votes," the executive council declared. "Yet it is an area whose representatives dominate the national Congress by virtue of control of vital chairmanships and the processes of both major political parties."



## George Meany's Retort

(From The St. Louis Argus)

George Meany's intemperate retort to A. Philip Randolph during the AFL-CIO convention in San Francisco last week shows something of the mettle of both men.

Mr. Randolph had raised the issue in two Railroad Brotherhoods; of racial bars and all Negro locals.

During the discourse Mr. Meany jumped to his feet on the rostrum and shouted at Mr. Randolph, "Who the hell appointed you as the guardian of all Negro members in America?"

Mr. Randolph's reply to this outburst was calm, quiet and eloquent. "Just a minute, brother president . . . just a minute. We don't have to get emotional about it. I just don't believe members of a union have a right to maintain a Jim Crow local."

This exchange between the two labor giants vividly points to each's background.

Mr. Meany in 1910 was an apprentice plumber in the plumbers' craft of the AFL Union, one of the most segregated in America. In 1915 he moved up to a journeyman plumber and by 1934 was climbing steadily and was now a business representative of the union. It must be remembered that while Mr. Meany basked in the protection and earnings as a member of AFL, Mr. Randolph was busy strengthening and leading the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters. He was doing this against the industrial colossus of the railroads.

The Harvard trained Randolph, perhaps has never known the rough and tumble existence as gleaned from the early days of the plumbers, but his determination and zeal is unmatched. He forced President Roosevelt into Executive Order 8802 and later 9246 which established the first Fair Employment Practices Commission the country had ever known. He mobilized the national "March on Washington Movement" which brought job opportunities to thousands of Negro workers throughout the United States. Over 4,000 went to work at Saint Louis Small Arms plant, alone.

Today, at 60, Randolph stands as a symbol of the Negro in the trade union movement. His San Francisco resolutions struck a sensitive spot not only of the blustering President Meany, but the AFL-CIO Union as a whole. For as every Negro knows, as Union's top brass pass high sounding resolutions on the democracy of the movement, much of its own goals, particularly the AFL side of the unit, ignore such preachments.

Mr. Meany springs from the AFL side of the merger and the liberality as practiced by the CIO was never an integral part of his union experience. It was from this background of "qualified segregation" as he would term Negroes who stay in the Jim Crow locals, that Mr. Meany finds no answer.

It would do well for Mr. Meany, so concerned with driving the Communists and hoodlums in the trade union movement, to acquaint himself with the new concept in America of the American Negro.

He would do well to listen to A. Philip Randolph and others like him rather than throwing a temper tantrum which seems to be a shield of a guilt complex.

# No Feud Between

## Meany, Randolph

### On Race Issue

#### Difference Seen In Method To End Union Segregation

By LOUIS LAUTIER

NEW YORK (NNPA)—After a two-hour luncheon meeting of George Meany, president of the AFL-CIO, and a group of colored leaders, these facts appeared to be established:

1. There is no feud between Mr. Meany and A. Philip Randolph, president of the International Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and a vice president of the AFL-CIO.

2. The only difference between the two labor leaders is over the method of ending racial discrimination and segregation in some unions.

The luncheon meeting, held at the Commodore Hotel here, was arranged by William O. Walker, publisher of The Cleveland Call-Post and president of the National Newspaper Publishers Association to ascertain the facts concerning the controversy which occurred between Mr. Randolph and Mr. Meany at the recent AFL-CIO convention in San Francisco.

**TWO ISSUES**  
The controversy revolved mainly around two issues:

1. The expulsion of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen and the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen for not removing clauses in their constitutions barring colored railroad firemen and training for joining the respective brotherhoods.

2. A resolution demanding that racially segregated local unions in some international unions affiliated with the AFL-CIO be "liquidated and eliminated" by the par-

ent bodies.

A minor controversy between the two labor leaders related to reaffirmation of the International Longshoremen's Association.

In addition to Mr. Walker, those attending the luncheon meeting included Amos T. Hall, grand master of Oklahoma and chairman of the Grand Masters Conference of the Prince Hall Masons; Hobson R. Reynolds, grand director of the Elks Civil Liberties Department; John A. Morrell, assistant to Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary; Henry Lee Moon, NAACP public relations director.

Also present were Lester B. Granger and Theodore M. Kheel, executive director and president, respectively, of the National Urban League; Charles S. Zimmerman, vice president of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union and chairman of the AFL-CIO Civil Rights Committee; Boris Shiskin, chairman of the AFL-CIO Civil Rights Department; Eugene O. Zack, editor of the AFL-CIO News; and Mr. Meany.

In opening the discussion, Mr. Walker said Mr. Meany has the reputation of a "fair, hard fighter" for the rights of working men, and colored members in organized labor have profited from his leadership. He said colored people re-

gard Mr. Randolph as one of their "national heroes."

He told Mr. Meany that when it looked like he and Randolph were at odds, the colored press thought it was time to find out the facts.

Colored people, Mr. Walker declared, "do not want to see a fight between Mr. Meany and Mr. Randolph." He added that it was believed by sitting down, talking, getting the facts and getting the picture in focus, "we can accomplish much" toward letting the public know that there is no feud between Mr. Meany and Mr. Randolph, that there are no differences between colored workers and organized labor, and between colored workers and the unions with which they are affiliated.

#### CONTRIBUTION

Mr. Meany replied that he is glad to make any contribution he can to the cause to which he and Mr. Randolph are dedicated, but he made it clear that the AFL-CIO runs its own business under its own constitution and has no obligation to explain its affairs to any colored organization and that no colored organization has any obligation to explain its affairs to organized labor.

"I have no feud with Randolph," Mr. Meany declared. "We have been friends for many years."

He added that he is willing to accept Randolph's explanation of what happened. "I am quite sure he will tell you the truth."

Mr. Meany said he believed if he had not used the words "who the hell" appointed Randolph the guardian of all colored members of labor unions in the country, the newspapers would not have played up the flare-up.

A resolution concerning AFL-CIO enforcement of its constitutional provisions relating to civil rights and segregated unions was the subject of discussion at the San Francisco convention when Meany and Randolph got into the argument.

#### NOT THAT FAR

Randolph took the position that those provisions were as important as any other parts of the constitution. He said the AFL-CIO had kicked Jimmy Hoffa, president of the Teamsters union, and Communists out of the federation and therefore, the AFL-CIO should kick out any international organization which has segregated unions, Mr. Meany explained.

The AFL-CIO president said he told Randolph that he could not go that far with him.

The particular union under dis-



oussion was the Bricklayers. Harvey Bates, the president of the Bricklayers and one of the real old-timers in the AFL-CIO, did not want the resolution acted upon without explaining the situation, Mr. Meany said.

The Bricklayers have had some segregated unions in the South since 1885. These unions were started, Mr. Meany said, to meet the economic problem caused by white employers using colored bricklayers into line, and the colored workers were organized.

Colored bricklayers work on the same job with white bricklayers, get the same wage scale and have the same contract as the white bricklayers, but are in separate unions.

Under this policy, Mr. Meany said, a large number of unions have been developed in the South—some mixed and some segregated.

Bates' argument, Mr. Meany said, was that it was not legally possible to put the segregated locals out of the union. He said the Bricklayers have been working to merge the white and colored unions but have been meeting with resistance in some white locals. He also said some colored locals have voted against merging with white locals.

## Negroes Must Stick With Labor'

NEW YORK. — Despite his recent convention floor tilt with AFL-CIO President George Meany, A. Philip Randolph this week issued a public statement urging Negro workers not to consider leaving the AFL-CIO. He called any suggestion of a mass exodus from the ranks of the labor organization as "ridiculous."

"Negroes cannot afford to leave an institute because racial discrimination is in it," said Randolph, the dean of labor leaders among Negroes and president for many years of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

"By this logic," he continued, "they would have to get out of every institution in the nation, including schools, government, the church and business. Our task is to get into all institutions despite the fact that racial discrimination is in them with a view to working and fighting together with our friends to eliminate discrimination from them."

Giving his view of his word

battle with Meany during the AFL-CIO convention in San Francisco recently, Randolph had this to say:

"When the resolutions against the color bar and jim crow unions were reported by the Resolutions committee to the Third Constitutional convention of the AFL-CIO, a stormy and angry debate broke loose, chiefly between President George Meany and myself.

(Editor's Note: During the debate, Meany yelled at Randolph, "Who the hell appointed you the guardian of all the Negro members of the AFL-CIO?")

"But before the donnybrook on the resolutions flared up, Randolph continued, there was a slight difference manifested between President Meany and myself as a result of the demand I made that the ILA be required to clean up discriminatory practices against Negroes and Puerto Ricans on the waterfront as a condition to their readmission into the House of Labor.

"President Meany objected to my raising this question on the floor of the convention before raising it to the committee of the

Executive Council handling this matter. He probably had not had an opportunity to read the report of racial conditions on the waterfront which was sent to him on September 10 by the Urban League.

"Since there was not adequate time to present this report to the Executive Council during the convention, I considered raising it up on the floor of the convention as proper, as well as necessary, to alert the convention and the public to the incredible and unspeakable conditions of racial discrimination existing on the waterfront.

"Moreover, I considered the report of the Urban League factual and objective. Despite the disagreement with George Meany on this matter, I was pleased when he expressed his intention to look into the charges of discrimination made by the report."

Later in his statement, Randolph said: "This struggle for civil rights in the AFL-CIO must not be construed as a fight against the AFL-CIO or George Meany or any other official of organized labor by Negro trade unionists. The Negro community and organized labor have basic interests in common. Negroes helped labor defeat the right-to-work laws in California and Ohio. Labor has consistently championed civil rights legislation. We want to build the AFL-CIO stronger and more

powerful so that it may build higher standards of living for all workers in the country. The same enemies of labor are the enemies of the Negro.

"Thus, the fight for civil rights and labor's rights must be made by the AFL-CIO, the NAACP, the National Urban League, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and the Negro movements. No gap between the Negro and labor should exist. Certainly, it must not be widened."

## Fireworks at UAW Confab?

# Meany's Outburst Amusing Negroes

By NADINE BROWN

DETROIT—The angry outburst of AFL-CIO President George Meany at the organization's national convention in San Francisco, has raised the indignation of Negroes within the labor movement all over the country, and a fight to the finish on the race bias question is threatened at this point.

An explosive battle of words followed a proposal presented by A. Philip Randolph, president of the Sleeping Car Porters and vice president of the AFL-CIO, to set a time limit of six months for local unions with color bars in their constitutions to eliminate such clauses or face expulsion.

George Meany, who was opposed to the proposal, roared at Randolph, "Who the hell appointed you as guardian of all the Negroes in America?"

### DETROIT'S TRADE UNION

Leadership Council's executive committee stated in a letter to Meany, "It would appear, and we take especial note of this, that your feelings on this matter must have been shared by a considerable section of the AFL-CIO leadership because the only non-Negro delegate, Joseph Collis, who voted to uphold Brother Randolph's time limit for locals to dispose of constitutional color bars or be expelled was the out-going president of the American Newspaper Guild.

"All of the delegates from the so-called 'progressive unions' who have such a good public posture

on civil rights and fair practices, were conspicuous by their stony silence. No doubt this accounted for the sound conclusion that was drawn by the New York Post editorial when it said, 'Desegregation has many allies in principle, but many fewer when the chips are down close to home.' To this we say amen.

"We also want to clear you up on the matter that seemed so vexing to you, the question of Brother Randolph's 'appointment' as guardian of all Negroes in the labor movement or guardian of all the Negroes in America. The mistake you made is that Brother Randolph was not appointed to this high position. Brother Randolph was accorded this position by the acclamation of the Negro people in recognition of his having devoted almost half a century of his life 'in freedom's cause.'"

The letter also expressed protest of the position taken by Charles Zimmerman, chairman of the AFL-CIO civil rights committee, on Sept. 9 before the National Urban League conference, in an attack upon the NAACP. The letter implied that the actions of Meany and Zimmerman were related.

The race-bias issue is expected to hit the floor of the National UAW convention which will convene in Atlantic City from Oct. 9 to Oct. 16. Plans for mobilization have already been formulated. Very pertinent questions will be asked of the UAW leadership.



Strife could rock country—

# Civil war between unions in AFL-CIO held possible

BY VICTOR RIESEL

NEW YORK, May 15—Deep inside some big plants in cities spotted across the land from the South to the smoke-grimed Northern cement jungles, brother has fought brother. They are union brothers. The only blood between them spurted from skull lacerations torn by makeshift weapons — short pipes, chains and hammers.

One of the battles was fought not too long ago in a giant Southern plant of the U. S. Steel Corp. It was the noisiest of the skirmishes which soon may break out into a national civil war between the unions of the AFL and CIO.

There are insiders who disagree on the exact point when the strife, which could rock this country, really began. This needs no touch of Toynbee, the historian.

AS A REPORTER, I started tracing this story from the moment a long document was handed to the steel industry leaders on the morning of Tuesday, May 5.

That document was the wage policy—the demands—of the big Steel Union. Demands are of many kinds. Some, like the bid for more money, the shorter work week or a three months' vacation, make immediate headlines. Others are the Tartar steak of the experts. They are the basic raw meat of contract negotiations.

Tucked away in the May 5 union demands was a clause. Note it well. Though it has not been discussed publicly, it will be negotiated quite seriously there in the presidential suite of New York's Hotel Roosevelt where eight men talk of war and peace in the steel industry.

THIS CLAUSE SAYS: "Suitable provisions shall be incorporated (in the final steel agree-

ment—VR) to protect against contracting out, including a provision that all available employees in the bargaining unit shall be fully utilized on bargaining unit work."

What this lawyers' jargon means is: If the U. S. Steel Corp., for example, should decide to add a half mile of buildings to some old plant, the construction work must be done by members of the United Steelworkers Union.

OR SUPPOSE Bethlehem Steel decides to build an electronic plant on the pastures of Yazoo Falls. If the steel industry agrees to a contract including the clause just mentioned, Bethlehem Steel Co itself would have to build all but the bare shell of the plant—and use members of the United Steelworkers on the construction job.

That is, if the union wants the job. I doesn't, then the company can go and "contract out"—get a general contractor to put up the entire plant.

Obviously the clause means that the United Steelworkers Union would have first crack at tens of thousands of jobs in new construction, inside expansion and internal maintenance.

JUST AS OBVIOUSLY the clause would be the answer to the re-employment of the 50,000 jobless steelworkers who so much concern union leader Dave McDonald. The clause becomes doubly important as we come out of the recession.

Especially since most experts believe that the Steel Union doesn't really expect to win a shorter work week, for the cost of a 38-hour week would be close to \$450,000,000 a year to the steel industry.

And obviously, the clause hits directly at the 3,000,000 members of the 19 old AFL Construction Unions.

THEY WOULD BE DONE out

of the jobs and pay which Steelworkers would be getting on construction projects in the steel industry. These AFL unions refer to the clause as the "restrictive clause."

The old AFL unions have been conferencing recently. Some have hired Madison Ave. public relations advisers for the battle. Some are fighting it out right inside the AFL-CIO high command.

Some are saying privately they'll quit the AFL-CIO and declare open war on the former CIO unions. This is the story to watch. Such a labor civil war once shook the land. It could again.—(c).

AFL-CIO

## Ike and Meany Differ On Labor 'Rights Bill'

By Jerry J. Badlich

President Eisenhower and AFL-CIO President George Meany agreed yesterday legislation is needed to combat corruption in labor unions. But they differed sharply on whether "bill of rights" provisions in the Senate-passed bill would harm the unions.

Meany, continuing his fight against these provisions, said the Senate bill would cripple the labor movement and impose the threat of criminal prosecution over routine union practices.

Meany made a 3½ hour, point by point criticism of the bill before a House Labor subcommittee at about the same time President Eisenhower was defending it at his news conference.

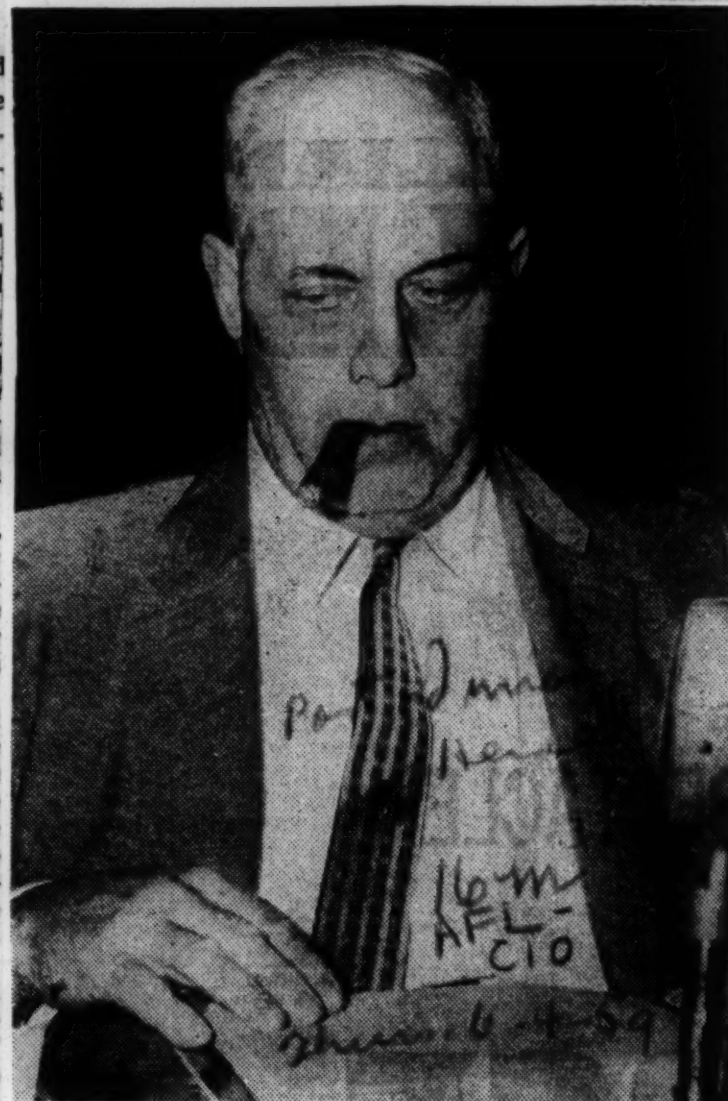
Mr. Eisenhower said the bill "is not any kind of punitive law." He said he was sorry the Senate, before passing the measure, watered down the "bill of rights" provision offered by Sen. John L. McClellan (D-Ark.) chairman of the Senate Labor rackets investigation committee.

The President had started his remarks on the bill by saying "I most certainly do not" think Congress should go home this year without passing a labor regulation bill.

Then he went on to say he was disturbed "by what seems to be becoming a habit in this country, to adopt certain theories" advanced by the founder of communism, Karl Marx.

"One is," Mr. Eisenhower said, "that there is inevitable a bitter and implacable warfare against the man that works—between the man that works and the men that hires him. To my mind this is absolutely and completely un-American."

What is needed, Mr. Eisenhower said, is cooperation between management and labor



Associated Press Photo

AFL-CIO President George Meany keeps tight hold on his cigar as he looks over papers yesterday while testifying before a House labor subcommittee.

to produce the wealth this country needs. The aims of labor laws, he said, "are simply to protect the man that is working with his hands to help create this wealth."

Meany told the House subcommittee he could live with the Senate labor bill as written originally by Sens. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.) and Sam J. Ervin Jr. (D-N.C.). But he said he would fight the bill of rights and other provisions inserted by the Senate. After his testimony,—most of it in a good natured atmosphere—Rep. Carroll D. Kearns (R-Pa.) told him: "You've become the No. 1 mortician in America, because you've certainly buried the Kennedy-Ervin bill this morning."



# AFL-CIO Meeting Talks on Jim Crow

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico. A conference between Roy Wilkins, NAACP national secretary, and AFL-CIO President George Meany, which will include A. Philip Randolph, AFL-CIO vice president and head of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, has been set for the near future to iron out charges of segregation in some AFL-CIO affiliates.

Bob Shelden, director of the AFL-CIO's civil rights department, said, "The whole cooperative relationship between the AFL-CIO and the NAACP will be reviewed."

President Meany said:

"The Federation shouldn't be in conflict with the NAACP. But the fact that a local is all-white or all-Negro is not conclusive proof that it is segregated. Nor do we accept the fact that a local has no Negro members conclusive proof of segregation when the international union to which it belongs is integrated."

He added: "The general policy of the AFL-CIO is to discourage segregation. But we can't crack heads together."

THE NAACP has recommended that the AFL-CIO come out with a statement from the international outlawing segregated locals.

The AFL-CIO is also considering a request to hold a "mass" conference in Washington to spotlight unemployment, a pet project of Walter Reuther, chairman of the AFL-CIO Economic Policy Committee, who considers unemployment a more important problem than AFL-CIO proposals for an increased minimum wage, or cutting the work week to 35 hours.

## 'Mixing' Hint Tried Out by Unions

John M. Thornton

WASHINGTON — (UPI) —

The AFL-CIO is advocating a roundabout method to "educate" union members in Southern states on organized labor's anti-segregation policies.

An unsigned article in the current issue of "AFL-CIO Education News and Views" said such an indirect approach has been used successfully to reduce rank-and-file opposition to the Supreme Court's school integration decision.

The idea is to start a discussion on the right to picket and show how the Supreme Court and even federal troops could become involved in withholding labor's traditional weapon.

During the discussion, the moderator questions union panelists on what they would do if a state governor banned picketing or a mob tried to prevent them from picketing.

The answer given in the article is to seek a federal court order to continue picketing and send in the army to disperse the mob, if necessary.

The indirect approach is an effort by labor unions to win widespread support for AFL-CIO principles against racial bias.

"All participants knew very well what they were really discussing," the AFL-CIO publication said. "None of the members became excited and walked out."



Mr. Thornton

John M. Thornton is an international representative of the United Steelworkers of America, AFL-CIO, Washington, D. C.

## The Negro and Organized Labor

Courier p. 2  
Sat. 6-13-59  
Pittsburgh, Pa.

### Industries Ganging Up on Steelworkers

I AM JUST BACK from New York where for the past three weeks, negotiations have been going on between the representatives of the steel industry and the leaders of the Steelworkers Union for a new contract. The contract between the United Steelworkers of America and the steel industry expires June 31, after a five-year period.

I can report that at this stage of the negotiations things are very bad. If one is to judge the future by what is going on outside of the bargaining tables with related companies, then one is to conclude that the steel industry has made up its mind that it must have at least a 10-day strike.

HERE ARE SOME of the things that companies and institutions connected with the steel industry are doing to help to give moral aid to their companions in this "keep the profits big" campaign, and to avoid granting a wage increase or other "fringe" benefits.

1. The Institute of Life Insurance has been running full page ads which point up the fact that it is all right for the steel industry to pay out millions of dollars to the stockholders, but wrong to pay out this same money to the workers who produce the products. Higher wages to the workers will add to inflation, so they claim.

2. The National Association of Manufacturers have set up a special advisory commission to stiffen the backs of the industry leaders.

3. The "Iron Age," the periodical for the steel industry boasts that the steel industry will share their profits, if any one of their plants are shut down.

4. The American Iron and Steel Institute which serves as spokesman for the steel industry states that not only will there be no more wage increases given, but the steel industry is now demanding that the cost of living clause that the steelworkers have had for the past three years, be removed from the contract.

IF THE STEEL industry sticks to this demand, it means the industry definitely desires and wants a shut down of the steel mills for several months. This is what they will get! This is because the history of the steelworkers is simply—once a major gain is won from the steel industry; it must never be given up. No one is more aware of this than the steel industry.

A newspaper story quoting steel officials last week said that there would be one offer, "Freeze wages as they are." The story went on to say that the only things that would change the steel corporations' minds would be a major strike

or the intervention of the Federal Government. It appears that this commentator was right in my predictions of several weeks ago.

### WATERING DOWN SOUGHT

## AFL-CIO to Fight Labor Reform Bill

Chicago Tribune Press Service

WASHINGTON, May 20 — The AFL-CIO executive council which expelled James Hoffa's Teamsters' Union for corruption, decided today to fight the Senate-passed labor reform bill, which would curb some of the more flagrant forms of union corruption.

President George Meany told reporters the AFL-CIO will wage a vigorous battle to get the bill watered down in the House.

Although Meany declined to tell his objections to the bill as passed by the Senate, it was reported that they center around the so-called labor bill of rights, which would give union members some protection against trials for trying to manage their own affairs, and provisions intended to curb the secondary boycott and the Teamsters' hot cargo clause.

The hot cargo clause, written into contracts with business firms, permits the Teamsters to refuse to haul the products of companies with which the union has a dispute or which are non-union.

Meany had pronounced the original Kennedy-Ervin reform bill acceptable as it came to the Senate floor in the hope, his critics said, of having it passed to ward off a bill with teeth in it.

But his council said today amendments attached to the bill transformed it into a measure that could "hamper legitimate trade unions in their legitimate pursuits and would unwarrantedly jeopardize the liberties of all honest trade unionists." The council added that the bill now is a measure "which no trade union official can conceivably support."

Meany has been described as those close to the union movement as a man who might

He has promised to clean up corruption, they say, in an effort to convince Congress that a vigorous labor reform bill is unnecessary.

Yet he has been forced to oppose the Senate-passed bill, the critics say, by attacks on his leadership of the labor movement by Hoffa and John L. Lewis, boss of the United Mine Workers, who contend that as a labor chief Meany never should have approved any legislation to curb unions.

### Kincaide Elected Officer At

### District Meeting

Kansas City, Mo. MEMPHIS, Tenn. — Calvin A. Kincaide Jr., 1470 Brookins St., was elected vice president of the United Packinghouse Workers of America, AFL-CIO, during the seventh district convention last week. He was the first Negro ever elected to a vice president. He won over two white candidates.

Mr. Kincaide is president of the Wilson Packing Company Local 270 and two other locals. He was also voted vice president of all Wilson Packing Company locals throughout the United States. He is a graduate of Douglas high school.



# End Trade Union Discrimination, NAACP Memo Urges AFL-CIO

*Atlanta World*  
NEW YORK. — Continuing racial discrimination within certain unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations is charged in an 11-page documented memorandum made public here Saturday by Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The memorandum, dated Dec. 4 and prepared by the Association's labor secretary, Herbert Hill, and addressed to Louis Shishkin, director of the AFL-CIO civil rights department, cites complaints received from NAACP members and other Negro workers in various sections of the country alleging discrimination by trade union internationals and locals.

## PATTERN OF DISCRIMINATION

Discrimination in the labor movement, the memorandum charges, follows a pattern of total exclusion, segregated locals, or the separate line of progression restricting the

job classifications available to Negro workers. "In addition, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen which exclude Negroes by constitutional provision, many international unions affiliated to the AFL-CIO continue to exclude Negroes by tacit consent and other AFL-CIO unions limit Negro membership in most instances to segregated or 'auxiliary locals,' the document asserts.

Mr. Wilkins wrote to George Meany, AFL-CIO president, on Dec. 19, calling attention to Mr. Hill's memorandum and expressing the conviction that "discrimination can be eliminated only through a systematic program on the part of the leadership of the AFL-CIO to enforce its basic policy of non-discrimination throughout the organized labor movement."

## DIFFICULTIES RECOGNIZED

The NAACP, Mr. Wilkins said, is not unaware of some of the difficulties faced by the AFL-CIO in implementing the just policy it has set for itself. Some of these difficulties stem from long-established, but unjust traditions and practices within certain international unions themselves. Some are rooted in the present climate of opinion in the

in the North as well as in the South."

As of Dec. 31, the NAACP had not received a reply to Mr. Wilkins' letter.

# Migrant Labor Union Spurred

By Luth  
Staff

The AFL-CIO is planning a full-scale drive to organize many of the Nation's migrant workers. One top labor official described it as "a campaign to end peasantry in America."

William Schnitzler, secretary-treasurer, announced yesterday that the program for organizing workers employed by large corporate farms will be submitted for approval of the AFL-CIO Executive Council which convenes Feb. 16 in San Juan, Puerto Rico.

Schnitzler spoke at the May to carry out the organization flower at the closing session of public hearings by the National Advisory Committee on Farm Labor on problems facing two million Americans said that the agricultural unit farm laborers and 450,000 migrant workers.

The committee heard testimony from labor and government representatives that migrant workers were ineligible to vote or receive public assistance as their families moved from state to state and produce right in the field, from crop to crop. Witnesses said farm laborers also are deprived of the benefits of wage hour legislation, unemployment compensation, minimum wages and collective bargaining.

Schnitzler warned that organizing a union among workers whose employer is not bound to recognize such a union "is not by any means an

easy task, especially when the labor supply is over-plentiful and fluid."

"American farm workers have suffered from widespread employment," Schnitzler said, "even while growers were importing labor from Mexico and, to a lesser extent, from the British West Indies."

He later named apple-growing yes-Sen. Harry F. Byrd (D-Va.) and the Di Giorgio Fruit Corp. of California as "agricultural betweens" hiring migrant labor.

Schnitzler said the AFL-CIO does not expect its National Agricultural Workers Union to have fewer than 5000 dues-paying members.

After testifying Schnitzler said that the agricultural unit farm laborers and 450,000 member United Packing

House Workers, who he said have had spectacular success in organizing more than 40,000 workers in Puerto Rico. He added that some American corporate farms are now packing produce right in the field, employing cheap migrant labor for both picking and

The status of farm workers was likened to European peasantry by James B. Carey, president of the International Union of Electrical Workers.

# CIVIL RIGHTS PROGRAM TOLD BY STRATTON

## Will Be Patterned After '53 FEPC Bill

BY ROBERT HOWARD

(Chicago Tribune Press Service)

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 2—A civil rights program, calling for the legislature to create two special commissions was disclosed Monday by Gov. Stratton. He predicted the bills would pass the Senate, which has blocked fair employment legislation in recent sessions.

The two-part program was discussed by Stratton in a press conference and in a speech scheduled for a legislative conference of AFL-CIO United Steelworkers leaders. It calls for establishment of:

1. A permanent commission with powers to enforce a proposed law against discrimination in employment.

2. An investigation of the field of civil rights during the next two years by a temporary commission which would hold hearings and report to the 1961 legislature.

Stratton said he would continue support of the state Commission on Human Relations, which, he said, has done "a great deal of good work in easing tensions at the community level."

"Conditions are gradually getting better in the field of civil rights, but it is a continuing fight," he told reporters. "From the legal standpoint, there is room for some type of better enforcement."

Modeled After '53 Bill

Full details of the program were not given, but Stratton

said his fair employment bill would be patterned after a 1953 bill which passed the House under the backing of the late Rep. Charles J. Jenkins [R., Chicago].

The Stratton program must compete for legislative attention with bills already introduced by Rep. Corneal A. Davis [D., Chicago] and Sen. Fred J. Bohn [D., Chicago].

The bill for a civil rights investigating commission is new on the legislative scene. Stratton said the commission would draw public attention to the problem and give state officials a factual picture of conditions that require new legislation.

Broad Problem, He Says

Stratton last week-end was appointed vice chairman of the governors' conference committee on human rights.

Employment discrimination is a broad problem that involves both morals and, by adding to the relief load, the state's budget, Stratton said.

"This is not just a colored problem," he said. "We are a large and growing state with a great many readjustments socially and economically."

He cited the migration to Illinois of Negroes, Puerto Ricans, and South Americans and the changing neighborhood patterns in Chicago and its suburbs.



John M. Thornton

# The Negro and Organized Labor



Mr. Thornton

John M. Thornton is an international representative of the United Steelworkers of America, AFL-CIO, Washington, D. C.

## "The AFL-CIO New Four-Year Scholarship Program"

ONE OF the most active divisions in the AFL-CIO is its educational department, with John D. Conners as director. At the last AFL-CIO convention in Atlantic City, nine resolutions on education were passed for the membership to guide itself by in the coming months. Resolution 159, "Crisis in Education," the most important of the nine resolutions passed, states that at every level, our educational system must be strengthened. No child should be deprived of the best possible educational opportunities because of lack of school facilities, because of lack of qualified teachers, because of financial difficulties or because of racial discrimination.

TO SUPPORT this position, the AFL-CIO starts 1958 by offering six \$6,000 four-year merit scholarships to high school seniors of exceptional ability who plan to enter college in September, it was announced recently by Secretary-Treasurer William Schnitzler.

One of the outstanding features of these scholarships is that in this day of atoms and science, students are not limited in the course of study they may choose.

The AFL-CIO says simply this, announcing the new plan: two will be granted in each of three geographical sections of the country, New England (2), South and Southwestern (2), and the Midwestern states section will cover as far as the Colorado line (2).

ONE SCHOLARSHIP will be awarded to children either of

whose parents is a current member of a union affiliated with the AFL-CIO, and the other will be entirely unrestricted. The program is being conducted in cooperation with the National Merit Scholarship Corporation, an independent non-profit organization. Final selection of winners are to be made by representatives of the AFL-CIO from finalists qualifying in the 1958-1959 National Merit Scholarship Program examinations.

Winners will be permitted to study at any accredited college or university, and the amount of their award will be based upon the financial need of the individual.

THE AWARDS will vary upward to \$1,500 per year, depending on the actual costs involved in attending the school selected and the funds available to the student from his or her own resources. The awards are subject to change if the family financial circumstances change in the course of the year.

In announcing the scholarships, Schnitzler called attention to President George Meany's Labor Day message in which he cited one phase of the educational problem that deeply concerns labor, the monumental waste of talent in the tens of thousands of qualified young students whose education ends before college primarily because of lack of financial means.

IN ADDITION to the AFL-CIO Merit Scholarship Program, 134 affiliated member organizations offer scholarship programs within their jurisdic-

tion, awarding hundreds of grants each year. A detailed list of these awards can be obtained from the AFL-CIO Education Department, Washington 6, D. C.

## YMCA Bias Scored

# Pickets, Backed By Labor, Rap Discrimination

By JOHN M. THORNTON

WASHINGTON—A picket line was placed in front of the Young Men's Christian Association of Washington, D. C., led by national labor leaders, white and Negro, from the national office of the AFL-CIO.

The picketing is the outgrowth of issues of racial discrimination which began when young Hubert Hinton III, with an excellent academic background, made application to attend the summer session of the Woodward School for Boys in June of 1958.

The school, which is operated by the Washington branch of the YMCA, was established in 1919 as a preparatory school for boys.

Young Hubert was denied admission because of his race and told by the headmaster, Walter Lewis, that the school is not integrated and therefore Hubert was not acceptable.

IMMEDIATELY following the headmaster's refusal, a Citizens Committee for the Advancement of Christianity in the YMCA was formed.

The co-chairmen were the Rev. James D. Foy, pastor of Asbury Methodist Church, and Charles C. Webber, director of the office for Religious Relations of the AFL-CIO. Mr. Webber, a native of Virginia and a former minister, is regarded as one of the outstanding white liberals of the country.

This committee claims that it has had numerous meetings, conferences, interviews and talks; that it has written letters to everyone in authority and has tried to appeal to the officers and directors to bring an end to the violations of the national policy of the YMCA.

THE COMMITTEE issued a

statement with its categorical complaints:

1—That the District of Columbia branch of the YMCA refused to admit members and permit them the use of the swimming pool and other facilities;

2—That the District of Columbia branch of the YMCA refused to admit Negro boys to the Woodward School;

3—That the District of Columbia branch of the YMCA refused to admit Negro boys to its summer camp.

The committee said that the picket line was an effort to focus national attention upon an alleged Christian institution here in the nation's capital practicing bigotry.

The committee was shown a great deal of community cooperation by the local citizens of Washington who appeared on the picket line and lent assistance in carrying signs and banners.

It turned out to be a real blue-ribbon picket line. Besides the co-chairmen, Mr. Webber and Rev. Foy there were Hubert Hinton's mother, Dr. W. T. Parker, Atty. Belford Lawson, Dr. Edward Mazique, Ted Brown, assistant director, AFL-CIO Civil Rights Department; Ted Silvey, AFL-CIO Educational Department, and Tilford Dudley, AFL-CIO Public Relations Department.

## Local told to end race ban

WASHINGTON—The Civil Rights Committee of the AFL-CIO has asked two top union officials to attempt to end racial discrimination in Washington Local 26 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

The local, which has no colored members and claims that no qualified colored workmen have sought membership, is the recruiting source for electrical contractors in the Southwest Redevelopment project known as Area B.

Boris Shiskin, executive director of the AFL-CIO, and Charles Zimmerman, chairman of the civil rights committee, have been instructed to confer with Gordon Freeman, president, and Joseph Keenan, secretary-treasurer, of the IBEW.

KEENAN, WHO is a member of the Civil Rights Committee, is out of the country.

Freeman has spoken out against racial discrimination in labor unions a number of times and has affirmed the International's opposition to racially discriminatory practices.

Despite these protestations, however, there are no colored members of Local 26 and complaints have been received by the Union's Civil Rights Committee. Two have also been formally noted by the United States Employment Service.



16m 1959

AFL-CIO

American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organization

# Ask End Of Bias In Trade Unions

NEW YORK — Continuing racial discrimination within certain unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organization is charged in an 11-page documented memorandum made public by Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP.

The memorandum, dated Dec. 4 and prepared by the Association's labor secretary, Herbert Hill, and addressed to Boris Shishkin, director of the AFL-CIO civil rights department, cites complaints received from NAACP members and other Negro workers in various sections of the country alleging discrimination by trade union internationals and locals.

Discrimination in the labor movement, the memorandum charges, follows a pattern of total exclusion, segregated locals, or the separate line of progression restricting the job classifications available to Negro workers.

"In addition to the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen which exclude Negroes by constitutional provision, many international unions affiliated to the AFL-CIO continue to exclude Negroes by tacit consent and other AFL-CIO unions limit Negro membership in most instances to segregated or 'auxiliary' locals," the document asserts.

Wilkins wrote to George Meany, AFL-CIO president, on Dec. 19, calling attention to Mr. Hill's memorandum and expressing the conviction that "discrimination can be eliminated only through a systematic program on the part of the leadership of the AFL-CIO to enforce its basic policy of non-discrimination throughout the organized labor movement."

**DIFFICULTY RECOGNIZED**  
The NAACP, Wilkins said, is "not unaware of some of the difficulties

faced by the AFL-CIO in implementing the just policy it has set for itself. Some of these difficulties stem from long-established, but unjust traditions and practices within certain international unions themselves. Some are rooted in the present climate of opinion in the South and in other sections of the country. Some, undoubtedly, are connected with politics within unions and with the general program and priorities of the organized labor movement."

Since the merger of the AFL and CIO three years ago, the NAACP leader told Meany, "the Association has cooperated diligently with the civil rights department and with affiliated international unions in attempting to resolve problems of discrimination and segregation. In addition, representatives of the NAACP national office were active in efforts to defeat 'right to work' legislation in Ohio, California and elsewhere."

Hill's memorandum sets forth affidavits of Negro workers alleging discrimination by the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks; the United Paper Makers and Paperworkers Union; The Hodcarriers Building and Common Laborers Union of America; International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Plasterers and Cement Masons International Association; and Plumbers and Pipe Fitters Union.

In Tulsa, Okla., an all-Negro local of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks petitioned the union's Fris calling attention to Mr. Hill's memorandum and expressing the conviction that "discrimination can be eliminated only through a systematic program on the part of the leadership of the AFL-CIO to enforce its basic policy of non-discrimination throughout the organized labor movement."

"In many industries in basic sectors of the American economy," the document charges, "the racial practices of the trade union certified as the collective bargain-

ing agent will be the decisive factor in determining the status of Negro workers. All too often there is a significant disparity between the declared public policy of the national AFL-CIO and the day-to-day reality as experienced by Negro wage earners in the North as well as in the South."

John M. Thornton

## The Negro and Organized Labor



Mr. Thornton

John M. Thornton is an international representative of the United Steelworkers of America, AFL-CIO, Washington, D. C.

### Labor Leaders Fight to Change Rule 22

FOR 75 YEARS the Senate, until 1957, had been unable to reach a vote on a civil rights bill because of the filibuster, known as Senate Rule 22. The liberal members of the 86th Congress will seek to revise Rule 22 which gives unchecked filibuster in the Senate and to modify the House rules committee's dictatorial power over legislation.

Rule 22 gives a member of the Senate the right to speak for any prolonged period of time on any subject or none—such as reading names from his local telephone directory. Actually it allows a small minority to talk a bill to death, especially civil rights bills designed to aid Negroes. In fact, almost all filibusters in the Senate since 1938 have been conducted against civil rights.

**THE RULE** further states that debate can be closed only if two-thirds (65) of the TOTAL Senate membership (99)

votes to cut off debate. Southern senators and reactionary Republicans who won't vote to end debate have either successfully filibustered or threatened to filibuster and have killed every civil rights bill until the 85th Congress in 1957.

The great compromiser from Texas who is majority leader of the Senate, Lyndon Johnson (Dem.), is in receipt of a letter from leaders of 17 national labor organizations asking that no compromise be made in eliminating the filibuster by changing the often discussed, frequently cursed Rule 22. The letter stated that there should be no efforts to "evade or deny" the right of majority rule or to condemn meaningful civil rights legislation by freezing the present law.

**THE LETTER** further expressed the grave concern of the labor leaders with Senator Johnson's omission of civil rights legislation from the 12-point legislative program he recently enunciated. "Confusion as to the rule of the Congress in implementing desegregation

has stimulated defiance of the law, diminished respect for the courts and contributed to an atmosphere in which the unprincipled have a license to bomb churches, schools and synagogues," the message warned.

A similar appeal was also sent to Senate minority leader Senator Everett Dirksen (Rep. Ill.), who recently stated that he would now favor revising Rule 22, although he failed to state what type of revision he would support.

Senator Johnson is expected to offer a return to the 1949 rule providing for closing debate by a two-thirds vote of those present instead of the total Senate membership.

**THIS PROPOSAL** is said to be "acceptable to Senator Richard Russell (Dem.-Ga.), one of the leading opponents to any change, and an outspoken segregationist. Generally speaking, this type of revision would leave the situation virtually unchanged.

Since many of the old reactionary senators were replaced in the November election by liberals, the present indications are that a chance for revision of Rule 22 are better than ever. The AFL-CIO Education News and Views in its December publication urges education, civil rights and legislative committees to act now.



# AFL-CIO BOSS RIPS IKE'S BILL AS ANTI-UNION

## Meany Says It Doesn't Curb Management

BY JOSEPH HEARST  
(Chicago Tribune Press Service)  
Washington, March 10 — George Meany charged Tuesday that the administration's union reform bill is "anti-labor in intent and in its effect."

Meany, president of the American Federation of Labor-Committee of Industrial Organizations [AFL-CIO] testified before a joint session of several subcommittees of the House labor committee which are considering numerous union control bills.

He said the AFL-CIO favors constructive legislation, such as that along the lines of the Senate Kennedy-Ervin bill, but he asserted the administration bill is "conflicting, confusing, and self-defeating." He said it "fails miserably to deal with the crook who sits on management's side of the table."

**Criticizes Election Clause**  
There is "either substantial confusion or calculated wickedness in the minds of the drafters" of the bill's provision for dealing with union elections, he said. This provision would provide corrupt union leaders with a simple device for perpetuating themselves in office, he asserted.

Meany said a bill introduced by Rep. Graham Barden [D., N. C.], aimed at smashing union racketeering and management abuses, would not lead to reform and that he did not think labor could live under it.

Rep. Carroll D. Kearns [R., Pa.] broke in to say that he did not see how labor could

live and prosper under the United States, and the American Kennedy-Ervin bill. Kearns said the whole philosophy of either unwilling or unable to that bill is wrong and that come to grips with the corrupt elements in their own of the gains it has made over the years.

**Denies Political Power**  
Barden told Meany that much of the AFL-CIO code of ethics is incorporated in his bill. There, he said, the code provisions would be made fully effective under the force of law, whereas all the AFL-CIO can do under it is expel an offending union. Barden said his bill was an effort to restore democratic rights to working men "they don't now enjoy."

Rep. Clare E. Hoffman [R., Mich.] and Meany argued at length over labor's political funds, big union monopoly, and coercive picketing, with other members joining in.

In the course of the exchange, Meany said talk about political power of unions is "just bunk." He said they don't control any votes and have no political power.

"Did you congressmen hear that?" asked Hoffman in an awed tone.

Meany said the AFL-CIO uses contributions from members for political educational purposes and to get workers to register and vote. Hoffman charged it is used to shape their political views.

Rep. Robert P. Griffin [R., Mich.] asserted Meany misinterpreted the administration bill's provisions on union elections. He also asserted that bill would stop a practice of some unions — a practice Meany said he deplored — of forcing employers to enroll their employees in a union and pay their dues, sometimes without the knowledge of the workers. He said the Kennedy-Ervin bill would not do this.

**"Corrective" Publicity**  
Meany said the business world needs a code of ethics as well as does labor and that associations of businessmen, "namely the National Association of Manufacturers, the Chamber of Commerce of the

Meany said the AFL-CIO believes the theory of the "gold fish bowl" approach to union management reform is sound. This is the concept that reporting and public disclosure of union finances and certain aspects of employer relations will either eliminate or tend to discourage the abuses disclosed by the hearings before the Senate rackets committee.

"The philosophy of disclosure legislation is obvious," Meany said. "It would be a bold crook indeed who would attempt to steal or embezzle or otherwise misuse the assets of trade union members if these activities were carried on in the full glare of the public spotlight."

"It would be a bold employer indeed who would hire strike breakers or labor spies or stockpile his plant with tear gas and machine guns if these activities were subject to public scrutiny."

**No Prosecution Clause**  
Rep. Phil M. Landrum [D., Ga.] said under the Kennedy-Ervin bill there is no provision for prosecuting those so exposed and that all the secretary of labor could do would be report the situation.

## Meany, Wilkins Renew Pledge Of Cooperation

New York City (ANP) — The following statement was released Friday by AFL-CIO President George Meany and NAACP Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins:

"Our meeting in Washington Wednesday, attended also by AFL-CIO Vice-President A. Philip Randolph and NAACP Labor Secretary Herbert Hill, was an amicable, understanding discussion of mutual problems."

"The AFL-CIO assured the NAACP of its continuing determination to strive for the elimination of discrimination in the American Trade union movement as prescribed in the AFL-CIO Constitution, which guarantees the right of all workers, without regard to race, creed, color, national origin or ancestry, to share equally in the full benefits of union organization."

"The NAACP and the AFL-CIO discussed three principal areas of complaint: total exclusion of Negro workers by some unions; discrimination within certain unions as to promotion and seniority; and segregated locals."

"President Meany expressed the belief that a systematic, organization-wide program, rather than action on isolated complaints, would be an effective method of meeting the problem. Secretary Wilkins agreed."

"Both organizations agreed to continue their long-standing cooperative association to attain full civil rights for all Americans both within and without the labor movement as one of America's most pressing necessities."

## U. S. policy on Africa held vague

DURHAM, N.C. — "The U.S. Government has no clear-cut policy regarding the emerging, democratic minded nations of Africa," according to George L. P. Weaver of the International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, AFL-CIO.

Weaver addressed a forum audience at North Carolina College of "What Africa Means to the Trade Union Movement."

He said the American labor movement has deep roots abroad in Europe and in Africa.

Interest in Africa on the part of the trade union movement, Weaver said, has developed on two sides.

On the first, at a practical level, Africa has the largest storehouse of raw materials and the largest untapped resources of any of the continents. On another side, the future of Africa is important to the ultimate aims and ideals of the labor movement.

**THE SPEAKER** said U.S. propaganda during World War 2 was beamed to Africa and Asia — stressing freedom, democracy and equality of opportunity — had greatly affected the aspirations of peoples in those lands.

"All African nations are now dreaming of freedom and there is much talk of the United States of Africa," Weaver said.

Speaking of the lack of U.S. policy in Africa, Weaver said, "This lack of policy may be explained in part on U.S. reluctance to cut ourselves away from European colonial powers — England, France, Belgium and Sweden."

"Unless America is prepared to face the emerging African nations as equals for the future, we'll lose the race for the loyalty of Africa's mil-

lions," Weaver continued.

**WEAVER EMPHASIZED** that Africans have grown weary of "colonialism" and are determined to realize their national destinies.

"And the sincerity of the U.S. in its dealings with Africa is being judged by the extent to which America is successful in translating our glorious ideals of democracy, equality and freedom into day to day realities."

Weaver credited colored citizens in the U.S. "with substituting law" for the classic instruments of revolution.

"I venture to say that when the history of this generation is written, it will be pointed out that the emerging peoples of the world followed the example of colored citizens in the U.S. in rectifying social injustice."

"This will be the greatest contribution to the concept of democracy in this century."



# Text of A.F.L.-C.I.O. Statement

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 20—The following is the text of the statement issued today by the executive council of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations on the Senate's revised labor reform legislation.

On April 28, 1958, the general board of the A. F. L.-C. I. O., meeting in Washington, D. C., pledged that the A. F. L.-C. I. O. would cooperate with the Congress in the enactment of constructive, maturely considered legislation directed against corruption in the labor-management field which could not be dealt with adequately without governmental help.

The general board said: "We reiterate our support of properly drafted, properly considered, necessary and adequate legislation in the area of labor-management improper practices.

"While supporting appropriate corrective legislation, we will continue to resist proposals which, under the guise of dealing with improper activities, seek instead to undermine effective collective bargaining by destroying or weakening honest, decent American trade unions."

## Resist Anti-Union Plans

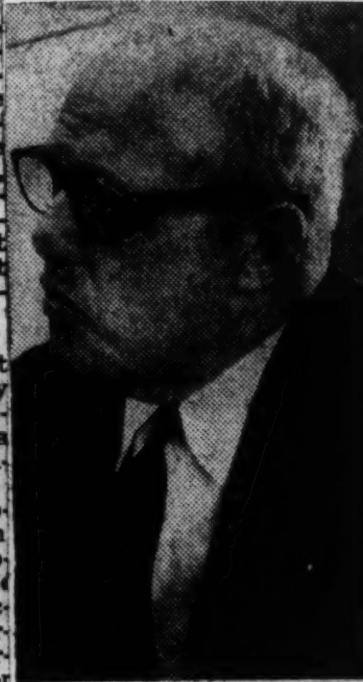
The A. F. L.-C. I. O. executive council at this time again emphasizes its determination not only to support proper legislation in this field but also to vigorously oppose restrictive, anti-union proposals presented in the guise of labor reform.

Pursuant to this policy, statement of April 28, 1958, the officers of the A. F. L.-C. I. O. and its legislative staff have testified before the committees of the House and Senate considering legislation in this field.

Our position has been repeatedly underscored. We have said that properly drafted Federal legislation was necessary to meet the problem of corruption that could not be met by the A. F. L.-C. I. O.'s own self-policing campaign, since that campaign provided no protection for workers or the general public against corrupt activities of unions not affiliated with the federation or indeed expelled by the federation for these very

corrupt practices.

In addition, we have made necessary detail the internal operations of the trade unions and at the same time, was a federation of trade unions could not halt the unethical practices engaged in by certain segments of the business world whose corrupting influence was in great part responsible for some of the abuses in the ranks of labor.



The New York Times

## TO TESTIFY ON BILL:

George Meany, president of the A. F. L.-C. I. O. He is to discuss Kennedy labor reform bill before a House subcommittee on June 3.

exposed by the McClellan committee.

"At the same time, we warned the Congress that there would be those who would seek to turn anti-corruption legislation into a sword designed to destroy legitimate unions and free collective bargaining. Such legislation, we repeatedly emphasized, would merit and receive the forthright opposition of the trade union movement."

## Senate Bill Reviewed

The Senate Labor Committee, after lengthy hearings and long study, reported out a bill which, while not perfect, would have achieved substantial progress in the battle against corruption. We felt that this bill, in some respects, regulated to an un-

warranted degree or in unnecessary detail the internal operations of the trade unions and at the same time, was unjustly lenient when it came to dealing with known corrupt practices in the ranks of employers and labor-management consultants.

We felt then, and we feel now, that the same sanctions should apply to both management and union representatives who betray their trust and give or accept bribes or engage in other nefarious activities.

On the floor of the Senate that bill was drastically revamped. From being a disclosure and reporting measure aimed at corrupt elements, it became, through a series of amendments either devised in malice or ignorance, a bill which in its present form could hamper legitimate trade unions engaged in legitimate pursuits and would unwarrantedly jeopardize the liberties of all honest trade unionists.

In the name of democracy, these amendments could negate the very democratic processes of the free trade union movement.

Amendments adopted in haste or anger on the floor transformed the bill into a measure which no trade union official could conceivably support and which the executive council emphatically now states that we will not support.

## We Plan Battle in House

We, however, will not allow these unfortunate developments to halt our fight against corruption and racketeering. We believe this battle still can be won, and we are not persuaded that our fight is futile.

Therefore, we intend to wage a vigorous battle in the House of Representatives to secure proper and necessary legislation which would aid the labor movement in its fight against corruption.

Therefore, this executive council, as a first step, instructs the president of the A. F. L.-C. I. O. to go before the House Committee on Education and Labor and present to that body a point-by-point analysis of the weaknesses and dangers in the bill as it passed the Senate. We will urge that committee to write legislation which will meet

the problem of corruption, provide equal justice for both labor and management and eliminate those provisions in the Senate bill which would hamper the normal and proper activities of the trade unions.

We believe that the majority in the House of Representatives wants to eliminate corruption in the labor-management field and preserve the democratic character of the free trade union movement in the United States. That is our goal. We shall continue to fight until we achieve it. We shall continue to oppose at every level of government, at every time that it becomes necessary, every piece of legislation which we truly believe to be injurious to the trade union movement of the United States.



# Racial Musician's Locals In San Francisco To Merge

SAN FRANCISCO — The merger of San Francisco's big, white AFM Local 6 and much smaller Negro AFM Local 669 seems to be proceeding with "deliberate speed."

This, at least, is the impression gathered by Bill Steif, reporter for Variety, recently in conversations with AFM leaders and officials of the California attorney general's office, which a fortnight ago warned both organizations that the existence of segregated locals violates the recently enacted State Fair Employment Practices law.

The latest developments in the hassle include:

(1) Assistant Atty. Gen. Franklin H. Williams, who heads his agency's civil rights section, is preparing new, conciliatory identical letters to send to both locals as a followup to his original warning letters.

(2) Both locals have decided, henceforth, to issue identical, simultaneous press releases on this delicate subject.

(3) AFM president Herman Kenin, according to San Francisco labor sources, has appointed a "personal representative" to look into merger problems.

(4) An unofficial representative of integrated Local 47, of Los Angeles, came to San Francisco and, when asked if Local 6 and Local 669 would get together, commented, "It's about time, don't you think?"

(5) The 500-member Local 669 issued a press release saying: "We go on record as welcoming a merger of the two locals with provisions for representation by our elected officers," and adding, "at present no negotiations are planned until word is received from ... Kenin." This was signed by S. J. Simpson, Local 669 president.

(6) The 5,000-member Local 6 on November 10 wrote a long letter to California Atty. Gen. Stanley Mosk protesting what it felt was a premature "flood of newspaper publicity, both in local and national publications, almost all of it derogatory to Local 6, and a substantial part of it implying that Local

6 was endeavoring to avoid or delay complying with instructions issued by your office."

(7) At the same time, officials of Local 6 applied political pressure on the attorney general's office so that the matter might be handled internally, within the AFM—Local 6 president Charles H. (Pop) Kennedy has strong ties with old-time union officials, with San Francisco's Democratic County Central Committee and with the attorney general's San Francisco publicity man, Pat Frayne, an ex-union executive himself.

Local 6's letter to Mosk was signed by secretary Paul Rosen, for the local's board of directors, and in effect accused Williams of releasing the text of his warning letters to both locals to the newspapers several days before the locals themselves received the letters. In the Letters, Williams warned that unless steps were taken toward consolidation, he'd have to turn the matter over to the State FEPC for inquiry and action. Local 6 also said:

"Included in the publicity are references to the effect that a Negro was 'hastily' admitted to this local as a result of 'pressure' from your office. For your information, the young man in question, a Mr. Walter Browne, visited Mr. Kennedy's office on Oct. 19.

"After explanatory remarks by Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Browne evinced a desire to join Local 6. On Oct. 20, Mr. Browne made the required deposition initiation fee, filled out his application, subsequently gave evidence of competence and was issued a membership card. This incident occurred approximately one week before Mr. Kennedy was first contacted by Mr. Williams. Mr. Browne was not 'hastily' admitted, nor was his admission in any matter a result of 'pressure.'"

What Local 6's letter does not say, according to Steif, is that Williams, who had just been appointed head of the attorney general's civil rights section, first wrote Local 6 in September, requesting copies of the local's constitution, bylaws, etc.

He wrote Local 669 for the same data and got all he asked. He received no answer from Local 6.

It was because he received no answer from Local 6 that he subsequently phoned Kennedy and asked for an in-person appointment — between the time of Williams' first, unanswered, letter and the time he phoned for an appointment, Browne, a Berkeley, Cal., guitarist-folksinger had been admitted to Local 6 membership.

Browne is the first Negro to be admitted to Local 6 membership since Local 669 was chartered in 1945. Prior to that date, Local 669 had been a non-voting subsidiary of Local 6.

**San Francisco  
Music Local  
Admits Negro**

SAN FRANCISCO — Walter Browne, folksinger-guitarist has been notified that his request for membership in the all-white local 6 of American Federation of Musicians has been accepted thus making him first member of the body.

In meantime the California attorney general's office, through Assistant Atty. Gen. Franklin H. Williams who heads the civil rights commission here, has notified local 6 and the all Negro local 669 to begin making moves for integrating. The Assistant Atty. General, a former NAACP executive was named to head the committee by Atty. Gen. Stanley Mosk.

Atty. Williams wrote letters to Charles H. Kennedy, president of local 6 and Sammy Thompson, president, local 669 that their locals were in violation of the recently passed FEPC Act. Following the letters Browne applied for membership in the all white local and was accepted.



# High Court Review Sought By Firemen

## Victory Comes Late

### Militant Union Leader Lauded

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — Colored locomotive firemen are seeking a Supreme Court review of the decision of the United States Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals at Cincinnati holding that the courts cannot interfere with their being barred from membership in the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers.

The suit was originally brought by colored locomotive firemen seeking admission to membership in the brotherhood. The constitution of the Brotherhood restricts membership of "white born" persons.

The colored firemen contend that they were denied the fair and equal collective bargaining representation, which the brotherhood is legally obligated to provide colored firemen under Supreme Court decisions, the Railway Labor Act and the Federal Constitution, as long as they are excluded from participating in forming the Brotherhood's bargaining objectives and be deprived of voice and vote in the selection of the Brotherhood's bargaining officials.

AT THE trial, the colored firemen contended that for over 50 years the brotherhood and its officers have sought to eliminate them from the brotherhood and replace them with white brotherhood members.

Chief Judge John P. Jones found that exclusion of colored firemen from membership in the brotherhood denied them equality in the bargaining process, but he refused to issue an injunction to compel their admission into the brotherhood.

The Court of Appeals affirmed the decision on the ground that the brotherhood is a private association, whose membership policies are its own affairs and the case was not a proper one for judicial interposition.

In asking the Supreme Court to review the decision of the Court of Appeals, the colored firemen contended:

1. THAT THE Fifth Amendment forbids the exercise of exclusive bargaining power for colored workers by a union open only to whites and compels statutory bargaining representatives to exercise their bargaining power through a process of free membership participation available to all regardless of race.

2. Congress has not authorized the racially exclusive exercise of statutory power by the bargaining agent under the Railway Labor Act.

3. The consistent trend of Supreme Court decisions is toward holding those exercising governmentally-derived power to a standard of non-discriminatory conduct.

4. A Supreme Court decision that statutory bargaining representatives may not exclude colored workers from membership would at once eliminate an ugly racial practice carried on under Federal auspices, and at the same time tend to promote the program of "deliberate speed" desegregation by demonstrating the ability of white and colored people to engage in constructive common activity in an integrated union.

Attorneys Joseph L. Rauh Jr. and John Silard are representing the colored firemen.

MOBILE, Ala. (ANP) — One of its fight to take over all firemen the South's militant leaders jobs on the railroads. The effort to run Negro firemen off the railroads was defeated in a series of court suits challenging the ruthless policies of the white union. The South-eastern Carriers Agreement signed by practically all of the railroads in the South with the BLF&E, requires that at least 51 per cent of all firemen on any division must be white.

Salvant recently protested policies of L&N employment representatives in urging Negro applicants not to seek jobs as firemen or in other high paying brackets, but to file for train porter openings, if vacancies should occur.

Salvant, 70, veteran fireman on the LN between Mobile and New Orleans, who fought valiantly throughout the years against the subtle trickery of the BLF&E, which was invariably aided and abetted by company officials, to establish a lily-white policy for employment of railroad firemen, retired in January.

The banquet was held earlier this month and Salvant was presented with a substantial amount of cash by fellow employees in recognition of his long years of service to them and the railroad company.

HIS WIFE, Mrs. Amelia Salvant, also received an appropriate gift, from the women's auxiliary of firemen.

Salvant, long a target of racist railroad trainmen, was fired last year by the L&N for an alleged infraction of rules, about five months before his scheduled retirement.

His union, the International Association of Railroad Employees, employed Atty. Arthur D. Shores of Birmingham to defend him before the Railroad Labor Board against the charges. The L&N settled the matter by restoring all Negroes upon

a leader in the Steele v. L&N Railroad case, and was himself a litigant in another suit challenging the right of the railroad and the BLF&E to disregard the years of seniority established by Negro firemen, which afforded them a preference of jobs.

The BLF&E used the South-eastern Carriers Agreement in



16m 1959

BROTHERHOOD OF RAILROAD CLERKS

# Railroad Clerks Refuse Appeal Of Jersey Negro

*Defender Chicago, Ill. P. 3*

*Lat. 5-38-39*  
MILWAUKEE, Wis. — The Brotherhood of Railroad Clerks, largest union of the railroad industry, Saturday ended its quadrennial convention here with two actions of direct concern to Negro union members taking place.

The measure was put to a second vote and again defeated. The 40-hour proposal was voted approval after Harrison took over the chair following the second defeat, Scott reported.

Scott said there were many resolutions from the South to end Jim Crow lodges. He pointed out that many white members across the nation were acting in his behalf regarding the appeal motion. Scott's appeal was turned down in the closing minutes of the convention.

Council's election by the New Jersey lodge marked the first time a Negro had been named vice president of that body.

The second action of significance to Negro members occurred when the convention, by action of the resolution committee, proposed that locals having the number 6000 can petition to have such numbers changed through President Harrison. Previously the prefix 6000 indicated lodges of all Negro membership. Harrison indicated that any such petition would be granted.

Approximately 100 Negroes were among the 1200 delegates to the May 11-16 convention which was held in the municipal auditorium here.

With reference to discrimination against the Brotherhood of Railroad Clerks, Herbert Hill, originally intended to protect national labor secretary of the lodge members and not to penalize NAACP, announced in his documentation that there are many segregated locals which deny Negroes membership.

## DENIES CHARGES

Harrison, who is also a vice president of AFL-CIO, a member of the Civil Rights committee of AFL-CIO, a member of the Civil Rights committee of AFL-CIO, and a member of the Ethical Practices group, made a blanket denial of Hill's charges.

A law suit filed in March as a restraining order against grand lodge interference in local elections is still pending, Scott stated.

According to Scott, the grand lodge constitution on the question of a member in good standing requires that local dues be paid up and that the member should not be under assessment to the lodge or the union.

Scott stated that his local conducted its election in accordance with the section of the constitution which pertains to member qualifications. He said an original decision by Harrison was modified, but the modification has kept both him and Council from serving in office.

The first was an appeal submitted by William Scott, of Wehauken, N. J., near New York City, concerning an amendment to the organization's constitution which was turned down by the appeals committee of the convention. Scott, who is affiliated with a predominantly white lodge of 1000 members, was elected to the position of local chairman by an overwhelming vote, but has never been able to serve or be installed due to a technicality raised by the grand lodge, headed by George M. Harrison.

## PROTEST ELECTION

According to Scott, a small opposition violated the constitution in their procedure in protesting the local election. The grand lodge argued that Scott was not eligible to serve because he was not "actively and continuously" employed by the railroad industry.

Scott maintained that the section of the constitution used to prevent his installation, and that of another Negro Samuel Council who was elected vice president, was originally intended to protect lodge members and not to penalize them. This provision, Scott declared, was set up to cover unemployment, sickness, military service and disability. Scott said this section had never been used as a yardstick to determine eligibility to serve in office.

In convention action Wednesday an amendment calling for 40 or more hours employment per month was first overwhelmingly defeated by the body. Scott reported that President Harrison vacated the chair and announced that the amendment was not clearly explained to the convention.

THIRD VOTE



**First in 62 Years!**

# Chi Labor Federation Names A Negro to Executive Board

By TED WATSON  
(Chicago Correspondent)

CHICAGO—For the first time in the 62-year history of the Chicago Federation of Labor, that organization has named a Negro to its executive board.

He is James Kemp, president of Building Service Employees Union, Local 189. Appointed to the board along with Kemp was Thomas E. Faul of Westchester Township.

Kemp, who has been president of Local 189 for 13 years, and Faul were named to the board by President William A. Lee.

THEY WERE approved by the board and will fill vacancies caused by the resignations of Thomas J. Haggerty and George L. Knott, officials of the Teamsters Union, which was expelled from the AFL-CIO on alleged corruption charges.

Both ousted CFL officials, Haggerty and Knott, opposed James R. Hoffa in his successful bid for the presidency of the 1,600,000-member truck union in hopes of keeping the Teamsters with the AFL-CIO.



**Pays Off—** Mrs. Johanna Frisch receives from James Kemp, business representative of General Service Employees, Local 73 and recent appointee to the board of directors of the Chicago Federation of Labor, a check in the amount of \$1,150 for life insurance provided by the union for its members. Mrs. Frisch is the widow of Milton T. Frisch, who was a member of the union and employed at Martin's Clothing Company.



16m 1959

COLORADO

# Union Official Resigns After Slurring Negro

*Kansas City Mo.*  
DENVER, Colo. (ANP) —

this union has stood for over 60 years.

The following statement was recently adopted here in Denver by the executive board of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers:

The resignation of Alton Lawrence, District 5 executive board member, was accepted unanimously by the International executive board on October 22, 1959.

In accepting the resignation, the board condemns and denounces the statements contained in affidavits filed in behalf of Alton Lawrence White by his attorney in the Federal District court which slandered Asbury Howard, Negro international vice-president and a defendant in the pending conspiracy trial against the Union.

In connection with the matter of seeking a separation of himself from the other 13 defendants, Lawrence's attorney filed two affidavits by Lawrence's family physician and the president of the Chamber of Commerce of Bessemer, Alabama, containing such derogatory statements as:

"In the affiants judgment, should Lawrence be tried alone instead of with thirteen others, including such generally unacceptable public characters as Asbury Howard. . .and

"The affiant further deposes and says that if Alton Lawrence (a white man) and Asbury (a Negro man), both local citizens, are tried at the same time in Denver that there will be strong public reaction here in Bessemer against Lawrence and his wife and members of their respective families. . ."

In the judgment of the International Executive board such public statements on the part of an officer of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union must be denounced as an attack on a respected leader of the union and on the very principles of equality for which

Such public statements feed and encourage racial hatred and violence and are against the best interests of members of our Union and the American people.

In view of the foregoing, the International Executive board assures our membership, the Negro people, and general public that the racist statements made in the affidavits filed in behalf of Alton Lawrence are unanimously condemned by the board and the resignation of Lawrence unanimously accepted.



16m 1959

D.C.

# Negro Union Dispute His Membership

A Negro iron worker has filed complaints with Vice President Richard M. Nixon and the District's Council on Human Relations, charging that a local rodmen's union has denied him membership because of his race.

A spokesman for Local 201 of the Reinforced Rodmen's Union denies the charge.

Alexander D. Thomas, 35, of 321 Kane pl. n.w., sent separate letters to Nixon and the Council this week, saying that he originally became a member of the union in New Orleans in 1944 and was a member continuously until he arrived in Washington in 1955.

Since then, Thomas said, he has worked on nonunion jobs because Calvin Lee Walker, business agent for Local 201, has refused to accept his membership transfer. Nor has the local been willing to refer him to any jobs, Thomas said.

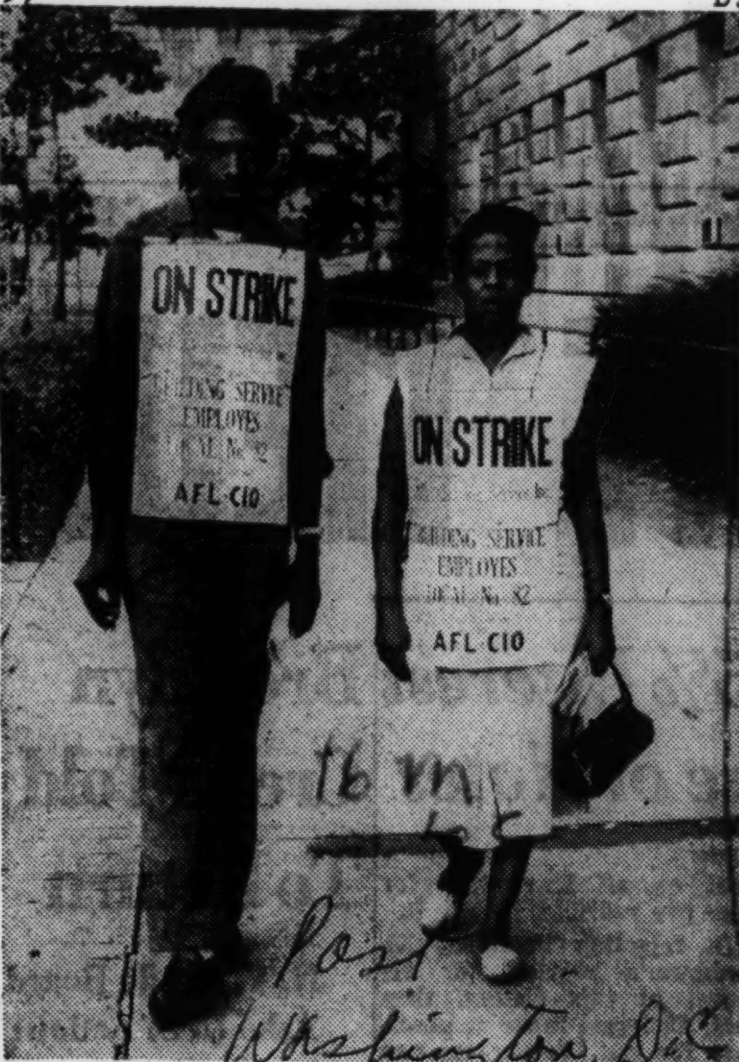
He said two firms with Government contracts to which he applied told him he must have a referral from the union.

Walker, reached for comment, said Thomas was not a member of the union when he came here from New Orleans.

Thomas was dropped from membership in New Orleans for nonpayment of dues, Walker said. He added that Local 201 has not admitted Thomas to membership here because the unemployment situation here has led to a policy of not taking in many men from outside the area. He said Thomas failed to return his job referral application.

Walker said the local has two Negro members.

Nixon heads the President's Committee on Government Contracts. Nixon's office said Thomas' letter will be referred to the committee staff for study. David A. Sawyer, executive secretary of the District's Council, said he will recommend the Council discuss the matter with the union.



By Norman Driscoll, Staff Photographer

Pickets Freddy Pearson and Rose Goldsmith, of Local 82 of the Building Service Union, walk in front of the Internal Revenue Building at 12th st. and Constitution ave. nw. in a dispute over the awarding of a custodial contract to a Chicago firm.

## Janitors' Union Here Pickets U. S. Building

By Julius Buscha  
Staff Reporter

Members of the Building Service Employees Union Local 82 of the Building Service Union is protesting the awarding by the GSA of a janitorial contract for the building to the Atlas Cleaning Service of Chicago.

The local has filed unfair labor charges with the National Labor Relations Board against the company in a dispute involving 50 custodial employees at the Longfellow Building, Connecticut and

Rhode Island aves. nw., and the McShain Building, 333 3rd st. nw., both occupied by Government offices but privately owned.

The local has charged that when Atlas took over the janitorial work at those buildings on Sept. 1 it refused to hire union members, and that it reduced wages of custodial employees there to \$1 an hour from \$1.25. The company has denied both charges.

Yesterday the Atlas company began doing the janitorial work at the Internal Revenue Building. The custodial contracts run for one year. Until Atlas took over the custodial work from other private firms the union represented the janitorial employees at the three buildings.

GSA does not consider that the Government is a party to the dispute, which it regards as an argument between the union and the company. No Government action is being planned to stop the picketing.

Two years ago the GSA began making custodial contracts with private companies to reduce the cost of cleaning Government buildings.



16m 1959

# PROBE IS URGED BY RIGHTS UNIT

## Exploitation Charges in Florida Cited

WASHINGTON (UPI)—Chairman John L. McClellan (D-Ark.) of the Senate rackets committee has urged the federal civil rights commission to investigate charges that Florida union officials are exploiting Negroes in organizing drives.

He referred to committee testimony that a union transfer official tried to capitalize on the segregation issue to force housing developers into line.

The plan involved use of union funds to buy a \$15,000 home in the name of a Negro in an effort to thwart sales by the developer to white families. The developer had brought suit against a transfer local.

McClellan said the justice department and civil rights commission ought to be interested in the incident "if they want to pursue the exploitation of the minority race." Sen. Frank Church (D-Idaho) agreed that the commission should look into the matter.

In another development, the committee disclosed it finally had tracked down in Las Vegas, Nev., a Chicago mobster who had eluded its grasp for more than a year.

He was Sam (Mooney) Giancana, described as one of the rising young "leaders" of the old Capone mob. He had been sought for questioning in connection with the committee's investigation of Chicago juke box racketeering.

A committee spokesman said a subpoena was served on Giancana for a future appearance. No date has been set.



# Segregated Locals on Way Out

*Council*  
NEW YORK—In a telephone conversation with Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP, this department was told that the fight to abolish jim-crow locals in many AF of M locals has victory in sight.

Wilkins made the observation after a recent meeting with AFL-CIO President George Meany. The theme of the meeting was discrimination within the labor movement and the goal was that its executive branch would strive to eliminate same.

**IN THE CASE** of the American Federation of Musicians, wherein there are many jim-crow locals, a special report for April has been called for to report on the progress made in its drive to eliminate discrimination.

According to a report from the CIO civil right committee, many Negroes in jim-crow locals insist they're better off by themselves. The advanced reason is that this way they can become high executives and have a voice at conventions. "If the locals are integrated," they are reported to have said, "we will be outnumbered and thereby have a smaller, or no voice, in running the union's affairs."

**HOWEVER**, the AFL - CIO isn't turning back and plans to carry out its constitutions' pledge to eliminate discrimination. AF of M president Herman D. Kenin has taken personal charge of the segregated locals' problems. He is said to have told all that he means business, and some of the separate locals have since merged.

## PROBE REQUESTED

### Northerner Says Union Stopped By Prejudice

WASHINGTON (AP)—Sen. Clifford B. Case (R-NJ) said Thursday he will demand an investigation of what he termed the "discriminatory practices of southern union organizing in the South."

Stettin said white non-union employees of a plant once located in the north are told that if they join the union they will have to work side by side with Negroes.

**LOSING ELECTIONS**  
The result was said to be that unions are losing National Labor Relations Board elections and can expect to lose more.

Case later said he may ask the Senate Labor Committee, of which he is a member, to look into the matter or may present it to a citizens group studying Taft-Hartley Law amendments.

"It will have first priority," he told newsmen.

He said such methods may fall within the unfair labor practices clause of the Taft-Hartley Act.

Labor leaders at the meeting told the New Jersey lawmakers that thousands of jobs have been lost in the state in recent years because of plant migrations to the South where lower wages are paid.

The electrical industry alone, the council said, has lost 20,000 high paying jobs in northern Jersey.

The council blamed foreign competition and tax and other concessions granted in the South for this condition.

Canfield said northern lawmakers must present a united front to fight "the strong phalanx of Southern congressmen."

He said Southern congressmen have seniority on House and Senate committees and "we members of Congress must get together and show our strength in the legislative process."

Case suggested an inquiry into employer-union busting practices after Sol Stettin, Patterson, N.J., a textile workers union director, said racial discrimination was one



16m 1959

# North Negroes vow revenge in labor row

BY VICTOR RIESEL

Late in the evening of Wednesday, April 22, and early the following morning a series of phone calls were placed to Capitol 4-3121 in Washington which could cost the Democrats millions of Northern city votes in the '60 presidential election.

Capitol 4-3121 is the Senate Office Building switchboard. Someone wanted to reach a bloc of every plainly. The old language, Southern senators in a hurry which few had noticed earlier. Several "Senators" in fact.

THE CALLERS told either the senators or their administrative aids that the new labor bill amendments needed re-reading. As they stood, the callers warned, they would provoke violence and worse in hundreds of Southern communities.

Why? Because the amendments, in effect, gave a member of the president's cabinet the right to go into a Washington Federal District Court and force Southern unions to eliminate the color line in all their functions—socially as well as industrially—in labor-management relations.

The telephoners were right. Under Sen. McClellan's (D., Ark.) version of his bill of rights, the color line vanishes inside labor. The early McClellan proposals immediately eliminated the many all-Negro local unions which exist today in the north as well as the south.

Furthermore—and very much furthermore—the amendment, as passed Wednesday, opened all union functions, buildings, facilities and meetings to Negro membership—everywhere. Under the proposed bill, as it stood that night, Negroes could not be kept out of a union dance, a union banquet, a union theater party, a union boat ride, or a union delegation to local, regional, state or international conventions anywhere in the U. S.

THE AMENDMENT said so

Southern senators and strange reinforcements—the labor bloc. The words "equal rights and privileges" were specifically modified to refer to elections as described in the union's by-laws.

In the north, there was anger in the Negro and liberal communities—and the vowing of political vengeance, come '60.

## Unions Retain Integration Ban

Senate-Killed 'Rights' Bill Dropped Color Line

## NORTHERN CITIES IRATE

BY VICTOR RIESEL

Late in the evening of Wednesday, April 22, and early the following morning a series of phone calls were placed to Southern senators' offices in Washington which could cost the Democrats millions of Northern city votes in the 1960 presidential election.

The callers told either the senators or their administrative aids the new labor bill amendments needed re-reading. As they stood, the callers warned, they would provoke violence, even worse, in hundreds of Southern communities.

Why? Because the amendments, in effect, gave a member of the president's cabinet the right to go into a Washington Federal District Court and force Southern unions to eliminate the color line in all

their functions—socially as well as industrially. Under Senator John McClellan's (D., Ark.) version of his bill of rights, the color line vanishes inside labor. The early McClellan proposals immediately eliminated the many all-Negro, or Class B, local unions which exist today in the North as well as the South.

By Thursday night the lines had reformed on the Hill. The trenches were being held by

## GENERAL

the missing. His name had been removed. Only a rank-and-file member can now sue—and only after he has been denied his rights.

The words "equal rights and privileges" were specifically modified to refer to elections as described in the union's by-laws. In the North, there was anger in the Negro and liberal communities—and the vowing of political vengeance, come 1960.

Opened Everything The amendment, as passed Wednesday, opened all union functions, buildings, facilities and meetings to Negro membership—everywhere. Under the proposed bill, as it stood that night, Negroes could not be kept out of a union dance, a union banquet, a union theater party, a union boat ride, or a union delegation to local, regional, state or international conventions—anywhere in the United States.

The old language, which few had noticed earlier, said:

"Every member of a labor organization . . . shall have equal rights and privileges within such organization including identical voting rights and equal protection of its rules and regulations."

## Court Decision Cited

Under the famed Supreme Court decision the word "equal" means equal on the premises, not equal in separate buildings, locals or sessions.

The United States secretary of labor was given the right to rush into court in the city where the violation occurred, or in Washington, to force equal rights. What's more, the labor secretary did not have to wait—he could go into court in Washington if he believed a violation was about to occur.

These were in the McClellan bill of rights which labor leaders said would open the way for seizure of unions by Reds and crooks. They wanted the whole thing struck out. This put them in an awkward position. Now they found themselves fighting exactly the kind of civil rights law they've demanded in education.

Southern-Labor Alliance By Thursday night the lines of the President's cabinet trenches were being held by the Southern senators and strange reinforcements—the labor bloc. The changes were made. Not only could the secretary of labor not go into court, but in the new bill of rights he was among



RIESEL



Mr. Riesel



16m 1959

ILLINOIS

# Hilton Hanna

*Grassides Chicago, Ill.*

## Principle Speaker

*Sat. 6-13-59*  
Hilton Hanna, nationally known labor relations expert and executive assistant of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America was principal speaker at the commencement exercises of the Wisconsin University High School on June 4, 1959.

*Ham*  
The noted labor leader challenged the youthful graduates rebel against the pattern of conformity set by their fathers and forefathers.

*Lee*  
"I would urge that like Moses of Biblical times, that you rise up and destroy the golden calf of conformity in words, deeds, thoughts . . . in almost our every breath, the golden calf of easy life, the fast buck, and the notion that you can get something for nothing."

Mr. Hanna concluded his brilliant address by also urging the youth to express dissatisfaction with our present social order.

"Rebel against the social order which glorifies the jungle rule by which the rich get richer and the poor, poorer, a society in which white and might are most usually, or at least too frequently equated with right.

"Fight against a social order where in which the recovery of missiles is more important than the reclamation of blighted neighborhoods.

"I would urge and recommend that you take the lead in returning the nation to the moral and intellectual ideals of honesty and integrity which have made America great."



16m 1959

# INTERNATIONAL ELECTRICAL, RADIO AND MACHINE WORKERS UNION

## IUE parley 16m scheduled

NEW YORK — Officials of the International Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers Union announced last week that the next IUE Civil Rights Conference will be held at Parker House in Boston May 22-23.

Previous national conferences have been held in Washington, Dayton, Ohio, New York, Chicago and Detroit. The conference is being rotated to different cities, officials said, to achieve the greatest participation and to benefit as many members as possible.

THE CONFERENCE will be composed of workshops and discussions, working toward the attainment of civil rights for each individual. *S. B. 1459*  
Union officials said that it is the aim of the conference to take concrete steps in finding solutions to problems of members on the national, state and local levels. *P. 19*

ALL I.U.E. members have been asked to contact the International headquarters — letting officials know about their suggestions for topics to act upon at the conference; suggestions for speakers, panelists, work sessions and any others.

"Only the people in the communities themselves know the conditions in their communities," it was pointed out.



16m 1959

INTERNATIONAL LONGSHOREMEN ASSOCIATION

# NAACP Chief Hails Anastasia As New York Longshoremen Mix

NEW YORK—The merger of the all-Negro Local 968 with powerful Local 1814, headed by Anthony (Tony) Anastasia, is being hailed far and wide, this week, as a giant step forward in the labor movement.

• Joe Overton, president of the New York City branch of the NAACP, and a prominent labor leader, described the move as a "step forward in the labor movement that places Anastasia in the forefront of labor leaders who recognize the practicality of one for all and all for one."

Clifford Robinson, president of the 900-member Local 968, saw his group vote in favor of the merger last Saturday. The move of the two locals to join forces ended three years of prolonged strife between the two groups.

PRIOR TO THE agreement, Robinson had declared that Anastasia had been "hypocritical" in his dealings with Negroes.

• Last March, Anastasia refused Local 968's bid to take over jurisdiction of a pier on the grounds that it would "be immoral and only serve to foster and perpetuate segregation."

As a result of the merger, officers in Local 968 have received official jobs in Anastasia's group.

Already, several Negro vice presidents of the International Longshoremen's Association have indicated that they will boom Anastasia for the presidency of the ILA when they hold their convention in Miami this month.



**Peace Talk—**Anthony (Tony) Anastasia, right, chief of New York City's longshoremen's unit, discuss the merger of the only all-Negro local on Brooklyn docks with his 1814 local. Clifford Robinson, standing, ex-president of the Negro local, and Atty. Livingston Wingate talk over the merger with Anastasia.

## New York ILA Accepts Negroes

NEW YORK (AP) — Two Negroes were accepted Wednesday as members of a waterfront local of the International Longshoremen's Assn. They were the first of their race to be admitted as members of a waterfront local of the International Longshoremen's Assn. They were the first of their race to be admitted to the local.

Elmer A. Carter, chairman of the New York State Commission Against Discrimination, called it "an important break-through" in his campaign to abolish discrimination on the New York waterfront. The men, Albert A. Miller and James Caldwell, both of Brooklyn, were accepted as members of the Checkers and Clerks Union Local 1 of the ILA.

Carter also announced that a public hearing on charges of discrimination against the local, scheduled for Thursday, had been cancelled.

## New York ILA Accepts Negroes

NEW YORK (AP) — Two Negroes were accepted Wednesday as members of a waterfront local of the International Longshoremen's Assn. They were the first of their race to be admitted to the local.

Elmer A. Carter, chairman of the New York State Commission Against Discrimination, called it "an important break-through" in his campaign to abolish discrimination on the New York waterfront. The men, Albert A. Miller and James Caldwell, both of Brooklyn, were accepted as members of the Checkers and Clerks Union Local 1 of the ILA.

## Sought ILA Presidency

# Negroes Snub Bid Of Tony Anastasia

MIAMI BEACH, Fla.—When it became evident that he had failed in his bid to win the support of Negro delegates from Southern ports, Anthony Anastasia, overlord of the Brooklyn waterfront, withdrew from the race for president of the International Longshoremen's Association.

• Anastasia's move appeared to clear the way for an easy victory by Capt. William V. Bradley, incumbent president.

He had counted on his recent outspoken advocacy of integration of workers on the Brooklyn piers as a powerful force in breaking down the Southern Negroes' traditional loyalty to the union's Manhattan-oriented administration.

AT A CAUCUS of Negro delegates—about half of the union's 60,000 members are Negro—Anastasia's supporters were badly beaten in their try to win pledges.

Anastasia's active strength had come from officials from former Local 968, the all-Negro unit that merged last month with his huge Local 1814. They weren't able to make headway among the Negro delegates from Philadelphia and Baltimore, but from Hampton Roads, Va., south, the others stood fast for Captain Bradley.



# Court Orders Longshoremen Back On Job In New Orleans

NEW YORK (AP) — Despite a court injunction ordering striking New Orleans longshoremen back to work, New York dock workers Monday night they will return to the job.

Patrick J. (Packy) Connolly, national Longshoremen Assn. vice president, said dock workers in all ports will not return until both Atlantic and Gulf Coast shippers agreed to terms.

A back-to-work order from President Eisenhower would be an exception, however, the ILA said. In New Orleans, union officials followed the injunction by ordering an immediate resumption of work and an end to picketing, but there was no immediate sign that the workers were complying.

At the same time, the government moved toward a court challenge of the longshoremen's five-day strike that has throttled cargo movements at ports girdling the southern and eastern coastline.

The way was cleared for federal intervention in the strike, either through the Taft-Hartley law or other means, by an announcement that negotiations had broken down between longshoremen and shippers. Brief talks during the day got nowhere and no further meetings were scheduled. "This is a matter for the President," said Deputy Federal Mediation Director Robert H. Moore. "The President is taking a personal interest in labor disputes of this character."

Hundreds of ships, loaded with perishables and other commodities, were stranded, unable to unload. Others stood empty, awaiting cargo. Eighty ships lay inert in New York harbor alone.

"No one is working," was the terse word from the Waterfront Commission.

In what was seen as a prelude to similar actions elsewhere, the National Labor Relations Board obtained a temporary restraining order in U.S. District Court in New Orleans ordering the walkout halted there.

The action, initiated at the behest of New Orleans shippers, maintains the International Longshoremen's Assn. failed to file the required 30-day notices in advance

of the strike.

Similar complaints were reported in preparation at other ports.

From Palm Springs, Calif., President Eisenhower urged swift settlement both of the 83-day-old steel strike and the dock strike.

Meanwhile, the longshoremen union's executive board, including 16 vice presidents from Canada to Brownsville, Texas, met here, and voted unanimously to "hold the line" in the strike of 85,000 workers.

Leaders of allied labor groups—the National Maritime Union and the Seafarers' International Union which represent sea-going workers—also pledged support of the strike.

They joined with the dock union in a charge that the ship companies are creating "unsafe conditions" on ships and piers by using unqualified employees to handle passenger baggage and some cargo.

This constitutes "strikebreaking activity," they charged.

Joseph Curran, president of the National Maritime Union, said "not only unlicensed but incompetent" employees were being used to operate winches, and do other work of the striking longshoremen.

And he implied this may lead sea-going men to quit their ships.

"There will probably be a lot of accidents on these ships," he said. "Speaking for myself, I say that the NMU people will not work on any ship where there are unsafe conditions."

Paul Hall, president of the Seafarers, added: "I can speak for my members and I will go along with that."

Curran, asked if this policy meant NMU members will refuse to work if ship companies continue using supervisory personnel to handle baggage, said: "We will meet the situation when it arises."

Four luxury liners, with a total of 5,467 passengers, were scheduled to arrive in New York Tuesday, presaging a major bottleneck in removal of trunks and other heavy items.

A statement issued by the sea-going unions, which also include the Masters, Mates and Pilots

Union, the Marine Engineers Beneficial Assn., the Radio Officers Union and others, promised support to the dockers.

"Every legal step possible to support the efforts of the longshoremen to obtain a fair and equitable contract" will be taken, the statement said.

However, spokesman declined to say whether this meant members of the other unions would refuse to cross the dock hands' picket lines.

The unions called on the Waterfront Commission, a state agency supervising pier operations, to stop the shippers from using unlicensed employees to do longshoremen's work.

Officials said a similar request was being telegraphed to Gov. Nelson Rockefeller.

The Longshore union is asking a 50-cent hourly pay raise. Basic wages under the old contract were \$2.80 an hour. The New York Shipping Assn., representing ship lines, has offered a 30-cent hourly package increase.

Also at issue is the shippers' demand for more leeway in introducing automation in cargo handling. The union, fearing widespread layoffs, opposes this.



16m 1959

LOUISIANA



**EXTEND HELPING HAND** - Six of the nine ILA union presidents who are helping to conduct "Operation Riverfront" for the United Fund are showing above. Seated, from left to right, are: EARL R. DENNIES (Local 1655), E. J. ST. AMANT (Local 1497) and CLARENCE

"CHINK" HENRY (Local 1419); and standing: JOHN GUERCIO (Local 1635), HENRY WILLIAMS (Local 1800) and RHUM HOGAN (Local 854). ILA members in New Orleans are attempting to raise \$50,000 to help put the United Fund closer to its \$3.4 million quota.



16m 1959

MICHIGAN

# Says Her Wages Cut \$10 When She Joined Union

By DICK WEST

WASHINGTON (UPI) — A woman who washes autos 70 hours a week in Detroit told the Senate Rackets committee Friday that her \$35-a-week pay was cut by \$10 in 1954 when she joined the Teamsters union.

Mrs. Annie Mae Anderson, who said she still makes \$25 a week for seven 10-hour days, testified the wage cut was the only result of the 60 cents a week she pays in dues.

The Negro woman said she finally won a fight against having the dues taken out of her pay at 10 cents a day "with Sundays free." Her employer—Duke's Auto Wash—is paying it in her name to Teamsters Local 985, she said.

Mrs. Anderson, who said her non-union husband makes a dollar a day more than she does as a car washer, was the first witness in the committee's investigation of reports of "sweat shop" conditions in Detroit auto laundries.

"I have to keep working on the wash rack because my doctor told me I don't work indoors," Mrs. Anderson testified. "He said I have to be outside."

"I hope if things change I can save up money for my daughter to go to college . . . I have a real wonderful 15-year-old daughter."

The auto-washerwoman testified that she became a member of Local 985—headed by William Bufalino, who has been figuring in recent hearings—in 1959 when she was employed at a place called "Steam Auto Wash" in Detroit.

She said two union business agents, Albert Newman and Billy Shaw, came in promising shorter hours and higher pay. She said she signed some papers and her 10 cents a day began being deducted.

"I was making \$35 a week when they came around," she testified. "Sunday, payday, the boss said he was going to cut our pay \$10

because the union only required \$25 a week for 70 hours."

The witness said she quit after the shop steward complained about the pay cut and Newman replied that "there was nothing he could do for us because the union hadn't been organized."



TESTIFY BEFORE SENATE RACKETS COMMITTEE.—Two Detroit car washing employees, Mrs. Annie Mae Anderson, left, and Guss Richardson, as they appeared before the Senate

Rackets committee on Friday, April 10. Anderson, who works 70 hours a week, said that her \$35-a-week pay was cut by \$10 when she joined the Teamsters union in 1954.—UPI photo.

## BAKER'S DOZEN

# Segregated locals are way out-dated

and segregation in still more locals. Not too long after this meeting, grumbles from a few colored locals, apparently content with status quo, began taking form. Out of these rumblings, was expressed fear of integration because:

1. Desegregation might mean less voice for these locals.  
2. It might spell a decrease in the number of colored union officers.  
3. And it might mean fewer colored delegates to the conventions held periodically.

THE AFM, which professes to be working in the direction of ultimate desegregation, wants to go slow—it likes the word "gradualism," when weighing the issue of ending discrimina-

tion.

So, between a few colored locals and some all-white locals, there appears to be no great hurry in doing anything on the desegregation issue.

And many musicians, represented by dark skins and segregated locals, feel they are not fully benefited by membership in segregated setups, but are unable to do any better.

The opinion here is that segregated locals have outgrown any usefulness they may have had and should be willing to accept the inevitable progress that must come.

Arguments used to restrain the establishment of non-segregated locals, can only be interpreted here as attempts by a few for self-aggrandizement or:

Baseless theories for the retention of a system undemocratic in its very nature and opposed to the fundamental concepts of America in a 20th century universe.

These quarters feel it heartwarming to note the determination expressed by Mr. Meany toward speeding up the elimination of segregated locals.

The column also looks forward to the proposed April

meeting of the AFL-CIO Civil Rights Committee, designed to thrash out ways and means of attacking discrimination in music unions.





**TESTIFY AGAINST UNION RACKETEERS**—Miss Anna Mae Anderson and Gus Richardson, two members of the Car Washers Union in Detroit, who testified before the Kennedy Committee probing union racketeering in the Senate Office Building, Friday. They declared that their union officials were more interested in lining their own pockets than protecting the workers who are overworked and underpaid.

## Senate unit hears car washers, plight

*Pro-American  
Baltimore Md.*

WASHINGTON  
The Senate Rackets Committee Friday heard testimony from two car washers that they were forced to join a Detroit Teamster local and the union then signed a contract cutting their wages to \$25 for a 70-hour week.

Mrs. Annie M. Anderson, in her thirties, told the committee her pay had been \$35 a week when she was hired in 1954 by a Detroit car-wash. After Local 985 signed a contract with the car-wash, her pay was cut to \$25. She said unionization came after local organizers named Albert Newman and Bill Shaw, induced workers to sign "a piece of paper."

"On pay day, the boss told me we were going to be in the union," Mrs. Anderson testified. "And he was going to cut our pay."

MRS. ANDERSON said she held two other jobs, one of

which paid \$35 a week, but is now washing cars at a place run by C. D. Dukes. But she said she told Mr. Dukes she is helping provide for a daughter and needs the 60 cents dues worse than the union does. Mr. Dukes now pays her dues, she said.

Gus Richardson, another car washer, told the committee his pay had gone from \$30 to \$25 after his employer had signed with Local 985. The contract was signed in 1954, he said, after "three carloads" of pickets were imported, with William Bufalino, head of Local 985, standing by.

Mr. Dukes, Mrs. Anderson's employer, denied that a 70-hour week prevails in his shop. He put the working time at 68 hours. Asked by committee counsel Robert F. Kennedy what is done with tips received by employees, he said the management keeps them to help pay for overalls worn by the work crew.

Gerald Duff, now an employ-

ee of a Dearborn, Mich., engineering firm, told the committee he had set up a car wash in 1956, in a rented Dearborn plant and had installed \$5,000 worth of equipment. He said he had guaranteed his men between \$4 and \$7 a day for a six-day week and had split receipts that exceeded the minimum guarantee evenly with his employees.

LESS THAN a year after he went into operation, Mr. Duff said, Local 985 failed in attempts to persuade the men to sign up. He was then summoned to appear before the Michigan Mediation Board to show cause why he should not recognize his employees' demand for a union.

He said Bufalino appeared at the hearing with a number of applications allegedly signed by his employees. "But I looked at the names and saw that none had ever worked for me," he said, "and the dates on the applications were before my building was even built."

The Mediation Board decided in Mr. Duff's favor. In April, 1956, he said, his plant was bombed and so badly damaged that it put him out of business.

Criticizing union picketing, Duff said the Detroit practice was to pay derelicts \$5 a day for picketing.



16m 1959

MISSISSIPPI

# Union Warring On Mississippi

NEW YORK, Jan. 14. — The Independent United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America today urged Congress not to seat the delegation from Mississippi "until that state ends the reign of terror and repression" against Negro citizens.

The UE said the Mississippi congressmen should be barred from their seats because of the state's "flagrantly violating the 14th and 15th amendments of the Constitution."

The 14th Amendment prohibits states from abridging the rights of any citizen and the 15th grants equal rights to white and Negro citizens.

The union's suggestion was among a number of proposals in a letter sent to every member of Congress by UE President Albert J. Fitzgerald on behalf of the union's Executive Board.

The union also asked Congress to end the filibuster rule and prevent Sen. James O. Eastland (D.-Miss.) from retaining his post as chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee.



## New York Times Admits Paying To Avoid Tie-Up Of Delivery

WASHINGTON — A convicted labor extortionist was called today for questioning about charges that he collected thousands of dollars from New York newspaper firms to assure delivery of Sunday supplements.

Harold Gross, of New York and Miami, has refused to reply to the allegations before the Senate special investigating committee.

The committee heard testimony Wednesday that Gross collected payments from the New York Times, the New York Mirror, the American Weekly Magazine, which many newspapers carry as a Sunday supplement, and a New Jersey commercial printing firm, the Neo-Graphic Printing Co. of Weehawken.

An official of the printing firm said Mr. Gross authorized payment over a period of years to assure delivery of the Sunday supplement to the New York Journal-American.

Named with Gross was Cornelius Noonan, who now heads Local 1730 of the International Longshoremen's Assn. and also has had ties with the Teamsters union. Chairman John L. McClellan D-Ark. ordered Noonan brought in for quizzing too.

Gross now heads Teamsters Union Local No. 320 in Miami, but formerly had ties with various New York unions. He has served time in prison as a labor extortionist.

Committee Counsel Robert F. Kennedy said other witnesses would include Joseph Fontana, business manager, now business manager of the Erie, Pa., Times and News.

Staff investigators said Wednesday that in the past 14 years Gross, members of his family and Noonan have collected \$307,136.80 from New York area news and printing enterprises. McClellan called it extortion money.

Witnesses testified that the

Times and the Mirror made payments in 1948 to avoid a costly tieup of deliveries.

Officials of the companies said the newspapers would have lost heavily in advertising revenues and otherwise if they had failed to pay.

## NEGROES IN WHITE UNION IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK (AP)—Two Negroes have been accepted as members of a waterfront local of the International Longshoremen's Association. They were the first of their race to be admitted to the local.

Elmer A. Carter, chairman of the New York state commission against discrimination, called it "an important breakthrough" in his campaign to abolish discrimination on the New York waterfront.

The men, Albert A. Miller and James Caldwell, both of Brooklyn, were accepted as members of the Checkers and Clerks Union Local 1 of the I.L.A.

## Anastasia Bids Negro Pier Unit Merge With Big Brooklyn Local

By JACQUES NEVARD

Negro unit, Local 968. As recently as March 25 the president of Local 968, Clifford Robinson, denounced Anastasia as "hypocritical" in his dealings with Negro pier workers.

The overtones of the move by the dock boss were mostly political, however, for in taking the step Anastasia emerges as the strongest candidate for the presidency of the International Longshoremen's Association if he is elected on Saturday from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. The balloting will take place at the local's headquarters, 120 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, under the supervision of the Honest Ballot Association.

The fiery pier chieftain made the integration move by agreeing to terms of a merger that would bring the port's only Negro longshore local into his huge waterfront group, the 9,000-member Local 1814 of Brooklyn.

The merger has the approval of the four top officers of the

## NEW YORK

jurisdiction over a pier "would be immoral because it would only serve to foster and perpetuate segregation."

It was this reasoning that drew from Mr. Robinson the charge of hypocrisy.

Yesterday, explaining his reasons for favoring a merger with Local 1814, Mr. Robinson said Anastasia was "the big man in Brooklyn, and we don't get any support from the International."

Referring to a steady shrinking in the membership of Local 968, many of whose members have already joined 1814 on their own, Mr. Robinson said:

"We figure that if we merge now before we lose any more of our members, we can get the best possible deal for our people."

Included in the Anastasia merger package was a guaranty of four years of official jobs for the thirteen officers of Local 968. Mr. Robinson and Thomas Fauntleroy, business agent, will become organizers and delegates of Local 1814. Gurney E. Evans, vice president, will become first vice president of the local, and Frank Clark, now secretary treasurer, will be made assistant secretary treasurer of Local 1814.

The question of relative strength is particularly important now as a result of the of the longshoremen's District Council for the Port of New York and two will be named to the international's wage-scale committee, the first New York Negroes to serve in that capacity. Five others will also have official posts.

If the men of Local 968 vote to accept the merger with 1814 to succeed himself when the it would go a long way toward enhancing Anastasia's power in the I. L. A. It would virtually solidify his hold over Brooklyn piers, the busiest freight handling area of the port. Only one small longshore local, in Greenpoint, and a number of so-called "craft" units, would remain outside Local 1814, and most of these depend on Anastasia's good will.

In addition, the merger would rule out as a serious danger any new complaints of anti-Negro job discrimination, which is illegal in New York State. Such complaints are embarrassing to waterfront employers, many of whom regard Anastasia as the most business-like of the pier union leaders with whom they must deal.

Moreover, acceptance of the merger proposal would enhance Anastasia's standing with the



The New York Times

Anthony (Tony) Anastasia

Union's Southern vice president, many of whom are Negroes. It was this aspect of the proposal that touched off a wave of speculation over the Brooklyn pier leader's possible ambitions. His own huge local, plus the support of the Southern delegates, would make him politically the strongest single man in the union.

Captain Bradley, who has been expected to be a candidate to succeed himself when the presidency of the 60,000-member union is voted on at the organization's biennial convention in Miami Beach, next month, has informed the executive board that he will not run if he is indicted in the Brenner case.

Interviewed at his local's new \$750,000 headquarters at 343 Court Street, Brooklyn, Anastasia said yesterday that if Captain Bradley ran again, "he is the next president of the I. L. A."

The Brooklyn pier leader added, however that if "for any reason" Captain Bradley decided not to run, the race would be "free for all."

There are many more Negroes working in the Port of New York than the membership of Local 968 indicates. A recent estimate, concurred in yesterday by the officers of the Negro unit, was that 3,000 of the

port's 25,000 dock workers were Negro.



Labor - 1937

Domestic Service

# "MODERN SLAVES"

## DOMESTIC JOBS ARE MISERABLE IN HOURS, PAY

Union Is Seeking to  
Relieve Their Bad  
Situation

By MARVEL COOKE.

On a warmly tinted fall day three years ago a group of earnest young nursemaids, their heads close in confab, sunned their charges in a park in Sunnyside, Queens.

"My work is never done," one girl complained. "I'm so tired at night that all I can do is drop in bed. But what can I do? Is there a solution to my problem?"

All of the girls had the same tale to tell. Up at seven in the morning to cook breakfast, wash dishes and babies' clothing, wax floors, wash windows, make, prepare all meals, take babies for their daily airing, prepare dainty midnight lunches for card-playing employers, give up their days off for this, or that emergency—that was an ordinary work day.

They all agreed. They were leading the lives of slaves. But where could they turn? It did no good to look for other jobs. They had all tried that, only to find similar conditions.

### We Must Organize.

Then, suddenly, like a bolt from the blue, they found the answer. A white woman who had, herself, served as a nursemaid before her

LONG hours and low pay have been for years the pitiful reward of domestics. There appears, however, to be a solution to some of their problems—the Domestic Workers' Union.

She understood these girls' problems—knew that theirs were not isolated cases and that they must adopt a new philosophy before they could take a step forward.

"You know, girls," she advised, "the only thing I can see for you to do is to organize. That's the only way you can solve your problem."

And so the Domestic Workers' Union was founded on a warmly tinted fall day three years ago in a park in Sunnyside, Queens.

Now, with a main office at 112 East Nineteenth street, where a framed charter hangs proudly on the wall, and a branch office at 2705 White Plains road, the union, which started as a mere suggestion in 1934, is part of the Building Service Union, an A. F. of L. affiliate, and boasts 350 members, seventy-five per cent of them Negroes.

The road has been rocky for the

brave young women who have given unstintingly of their energy and time to organize and capture the interest of the most distant group of all, the domestic worker—difficult because of her long work hours, the wide area over which the industry extends and the unfamiliarity of the girls, themselves, of trade unions.

Many of the women employed in domestic service still believe in wide-spread propaganda that all unions are rackets. Seeing no immediate gains, it has been a difficult task to make them see the ultimate goal.

### Union Needs Money.

"We are really handicapped because of lack of money," declared Miss Dora Jones, the union's vice-president, who heads up the work at the East Nineteenth street office. Miss Rosa Rayside, the acting president, works in the field.

"Because of this, we are not able to make a concerted appeal—but must appeal to the occasional worker who crosses our path. Our progress has been horribly slow. Maybe

we are over-anxious; but it is so important that the condition of the domestic worker be improved, that some times we underestimate our progress."

Despite this complaint that the progress has been slow, the union, after many months of study, has perfected a contract to protect the domestic worker on her job.

Some of the provisions in the contract, which will be tried out for the first time the end of this month, include the following:

Newly engaged employees shall be notified as to whether or not the job is permanent or temporary; there shall be a trial period of not less than two weeks; three good meals a day must be provided; there shall be a six-day sixty-hour week; wages must be paid weekly, or, if monthly, must be computed as four-and-a-third weeks to a month; a two-weeks' notice or comparable pay; fifty cents an hour for overtime—thirty-five cents an hour when tending child-

### No Window Washing.

And last, but not least, no window washing!

Many of these provisions may seem foolish and unnecessary to the average person. But organizers in the Domestic Workers Union feel that if they can make this contract stick, their fight to organize the thousands of black and white domestic workers throughout the metropolitan area will be greatly simplified.

Because of the grim necessity of doing those primary things necessary to the welfare of the members, the union has not yet dramatized its work to the fullest extent. However, city-wide attention was centered on the young union three years ago when a Mrs. Mirsky, who lived in the Queens area, was picketed for unfairly firing her maid.

A worker in the ERB set-up, and a truly "altruistic" soul, Mrs. Mirsky, who had heard of the embryo union,







became alarmed over the effect it was having on employees of some of her friends in the neighborhood. She believed that her girl was a "good" girl—a "trustworthy" girl. And so she sent her to one of the union meetings to bring back news of the strange "goings-on."

Instead, the girl, who realized that she, herself, was suffering from the same evils that the other girls were, joined the union and neglected to tell her employer what had happened. Incensed, without any notice, Mrs. Mirsky fired her.

**Mrs. Mirsky Unfair.**

Next day and for several days thereafter, bearing such signs as "Mrs. Mirsky is unfair to the worker in her home," pickets appeared before the residence. All day and way into the night, in groups numbering as many as ten, the line kept up. Probably the greatest annoyance of all was the midnight calls the slumbering Mirskys received.

"When are you going to settle with the Domestic Workers Union?" they would be asked.

But the Mirskys were adamant. They were not going to be forced into settling with those fresh young upstarts! Who did they think they were, anyway? For too long, nothing happened. Then the union pursued other tactics. Discovering the ERB office in which Mrs. Mirsky worked, pickets were thrown about the building.

The administrator, who had enough headaches of his own to take care of, ordered Mrs. Mirsky to see that the pickets were taken away from the building. Also an A. F. of L. organizer brought pressure to bear upon Mr. Mirsky.

**Bronx Slave Mart.**

And so a few days later, the swarthy woman explained. "It's hard for me to get work when they notice my gray hair. Most of the time they want young girls. And so I'm lucky I get twenty-five cents an hour."

Another woman said that the reason she didn't go to employment agencies for jobs, or to the White Plains road office of the Domestic Workers Union where she wouldn't even have to pay a fee, was because "this way you get jobs quicker. Sometimes you hang around an agency all day, and then don't get a job."

These are the women who are hard to reach. They have been so down-trodden since the depression, when white girls were given the jobs over which for years they had had a monopoly, that they are happy to get any sort of work.

"We must reach these girls," Miss Jones said. "But it is going to take much time and money."

**Start New Drive.**

At the end of this month, the union is going on a drive to organize whole sections.

"We will start with houses which have already been organized by the Building Service Union," the organizer explained.

"The worst menace right now is the bringing of Negro and white workers from the South and mining areas by racketeering agencies and 'farming' them out at \$15 or \$20 a month. This situation is getting almost out of hand."

Miss Jones recounted the case of a girl from South Carolina who came into the Bronx office of the union not long ago. A New York man had a "contact" woman working the "southern field," whose job it was to paint the "glories" of working in New York to young women she dis-

"I can't be particular," a gray-haired woman explained. "It's hard for me to get work when they notice my gray hair. Most of the time they want young girls. And so I'm lucky I get twenty-five cents an hour."

Another woman said that the reason she didn't go to employment agencies for jobs, or to the White Plains road office of the Domestic Workers Union where she wouldn't even have to pay a fee, was because "this way you get jobs quicker. Sometimes you hang around an agency all day, and then don't get a job."

These are the women who are hard to reach. They have been so down-trodden since the depression, when white girls were given the jobs over which for years they had had a monopoly, that they are happy to get any sort of work.

"We must reach these girls," Miss Jones said. "But it is going to take much time and money."

**Start New Drive.**

At the end of this month, the union is going on a drive to organize whole sections.

"We will start with houses which have already been organized by the Building Service Union," the organizer explained.

"The worst menace right now is the bringing of Negro and white workers from the South and mining areas by racketeering agencies and 'farming' them out at \$15 or \$20 a month. This situation is getting almost out of hand."

Miss Jones recounted the case of a girl from South Carolina who came into the Bronx office of the union not long ago. A New York man had a "contact" woman working the "southern field," whose job it was to paint the "glories" of working in New York to young women she dis-

covered were anxious to "better their conditions."

The girl had paid the woman a fee for getting her to New York and the man a fee for getting her a job after she reached here. After she had worked on the job (which paid, by the way, \$20 a month) for several weeks, she took sick on her day off. When she returned to her employer's house two days later, she found that the man had put another girl in her job, had collected her salary and had taken her clothes.

"This is an ordinary story," Miss Jones said, "one that happens every day. These are the things that the union must fight."

"But we need money—lots of it!" she declared.

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch  
October 15, 1937

**15 Negro Women To Receive Course**

Fifteen young Negro women will be given training as domestics in a course to be offered at the Phyllis Wheatley Branch of the Y. M. C. A., for eight weeks beginning November 1.

Sponsored by the adult education division of the school board and the State Department of Trade and Industrial Education, the course will be taught by Dorothy Sexton, graduate of Hampton Institute. Enrollment will be handled by Katie Cook, 1310 West Leigh Street.

Classes will be held each afternoon from 1:30 to 4:30 o'clock. The 15 applicants selected must have the equivalent of an elementary school education.

Thirty young women who were given diplomas from previous courses in domestic training all have good jobs now, according to W. C. Locker, director of adult education for the Richmond School Board.

**Schools For Cooks**

"THE way to a man's heart is through his stomach." In ages gone by, that is what was told to girls so that they would prepare themselves to become good wives and home makers. In recent years girls have been majoring in teaching and stenographic work—occupations outside of the home.

With more women bread-winners, more and more people eat in hotels and cafes. There is a demand for chefs who know the fine art of preparing good food. And a great need for properly conducted restaurants.

A few years ago Tuskegee Institute

opened a school for cooks. The supply is not sufficient for the demand. Cooking, like everything else, has passed the stage of hit or miss procedure; it has been reduced to a science.

On February first, 1938, two new vocational high schools, Murrell Dobbins, 22nd street and Lehigh avenue and the Edward Bok, 8th and Mifflin streets, will open to train chefs, stewards, waiters and waitresses. Experts will train the students in the best methods of conducting restaurants.

Here is a chance for some bright young men and women to learn a profitable occupation and the fine points of a career in the cafe—And remember, good chefs earn more than most teachers, and all stenographers.



# 'Slave Markets' Typify Exploitation of Domestics

## Negro Women Forced to Seek Work on 'Auction Blocks'

By Louise Mitchell

Every morning, rain or shine, groups of women with brown paper bags or cheap suitcases stand on street corners in the Bronx and Brooklyn waiting for a chance to get some work. Sometimes there are 15, sometimes 30, some are old, many are young and most of them are Negro women waiting for employers to come to the street corner auction blocks to bargain for their labor.

They come as early as 7 in the morning, wait as late as four in the afternoon with the hope that they will make enough to buy supper when they go home. Some have spent their last nickel to get to the corner and are in desperate need. When the hour grows late, they sit on boxes if anyone is around. In the afternoon their labor is worth only half as much as in the morning. If they are lucky, they get about 30 cents an hour scrubbing, cleaning, laundering, washing windows, waxing floors and woodwork all day long; in the afternoon, when most have already been employed, they are only worth the degrading sum of 20 cents an hour.

### INHUMAN TREATMENT

Once hired on the "slave market," the women often find after a day's backbreaking toil, that they worked longer than was arranged, got less than was promised, were forced to accept clothing instead of cash and were exploited beyond human endurance. Only the urgent need for money makes them submit to this routine daily.

Throughout the country, more than two million women are engaged in domestic work, the largest occupational group for women. About half are Negro women and half of all Negro women who work are household employees. From the

point of view of wages, hours, working conditions and duties they constitute the largest exploited group selling their labor power.

Though many Negro women work for as little as two dollars a week and as long as 80 hours a week, the Roosevelt administration, with its false favors for labor, did not see fit to include them under the wages and hour regulations. They have no social security, no workman's compensation, no old age security. They are the stepchildren of the working masses. Belonging to a section of the most exploited working group in the country, the Negro people, they are doubly exploited.

### WOMEN HARDEST HIT

As the warmongers pave the way to war by attacking the hard-earned gains of labor, the Negro people and especially the women on the lowest rung of the economic ladder are pressed hardest. The Women's Bureau in Washington points out that women take domestic work only as a last resort. Largely unprotected by law they find themselves at the mercy of an individual employer. Only two states, Wisconsin and Washington, have wage or hour legislation. But enforcement is very slack.

The Domestic Workers Union under the able leadership of Miss Dora Jones, a Negro, has done pioneer work in organizing domestic workers. About two dozen organizations throughout the nation, unaffiliated with the labor movement, have been set up to solve the domestic problem. The New York Union, however, takes the lead in bringing the shocking conditions to the attention of the public by demanding decent wages and hours. Demanding 50 cents an hour plus garfage for workers, the union has worked out a weekly and monthly scale.

The union has fought bitterly for the recognition of these demands. Only too often, many progressives and trade unionists forget that domestic workers slaving in their homes are also workers, entitled to union wages.

### HARD TASK

The task of organizing these workers has been a hard uphill climb. Most of the women are not educated to the benefits of organization. They come from the most backward sections of the working class, having little or no experience with trade unions. They need their income, no matter how small, so badly that they work at tremendous sacrifice to themselves.

The Union also has the task of educating the professional and middle class to the need of organization among domestics.

Domestic work is far from the unskilled work it is usually considered. It calls for intelligence, skill and ability to organize a full day's program.

### SLAVE-BLOCK TRADITION

The tradition of street corner markets is no new institution in this city. As far back as 1834, the statute books show, a place was set aside on city streets where those seeking work could meet with those who wanted workers. This exchange also functions for male workers. Hit by the depression worse than any other group, the Negro people were again forced to find work in slave fashion. At present the markets flourish in the Bronx and Brooklyn where middle-class families live. However, this method of employment is also instituted in Greenwich Village, Richmond and Queens.

In fact, the Park Avenue families are the ones which carry on the most vicious exploitation of domestic servants, particularly the Negro women. They are able to keep down the wage levels of all women workers because they work Negro women hardest and longest. Here are slave market conditions even though they be hidden from the public.

The Jewish middle-class families of Brooklyn and Bronx, where the "labor markets" exist, are in no sense representative of the Jewish people. Nevertheless, the reactionaries and anti-Semitic open shoppers have seized upon this condition in an effort to create division be-

tween Negroes and Jews in order to oppress both minorities. Also, they think in this fashion they will relieve themselves of the responsibility of giving jobs to the Negro and Jewish people.

### NEED FOR UNITY

Jews, also a minority suffering from attacks by the same reactionaries who would condemn the Negro people to a lifelong sentence of Jim Crow, have fought side by side with the Negroes for liberation. They have helped in the Herndon case, have helped and are helping the Scottsboro case and have always championed the fight for better working conditions and trade union organizations.

Rabbi Moses Miller, National president of the Jewish Peoples Committee in his address to the recent National Negro Congress stated, "Today, reaction is on the march once again and by fair means or foul it hopes to deprive the American people of every gain that it has won for itself during years of stress and struggle. Anti-Negro activities have been intensified. Anti-Semitism has increased. And it is important to note that to the extent that reaction advances, to that extent does the persecution against all minority groups increase. This is no accident. Reaction and anti-Negro and anti-Semitic activities have always gone hand in hand." Rabbi Miller represents the sentiments of the Jewish people toward the Negro people.

As part of the economic life of the country, the fight to organize domestic workers is part of the mass movement to organize the unorganized. Trade unionists and progressives must support and encourage the work of the Domestic Workers Union. The Administration must be forced to include this large section of workers under the Social Security Act.

The prosperity of the nation can only be judged by the living standards of its most oppressed group. State legislatures must pass laws to protect the health and work of the domestic. A world of education is still needed both for employees and employers.

Many civic and social organizations are now working toward improving conditions of domestics. Outstanding among these is the Bronx Citizens Committee for Im-

provement of Domestic Employees. The YWCA and many women's clubs are interested in the problem. Mayor LaGuardia, who with one hand pats labor on the head and with the other stabs him in the back, must be forced to end these horrible conditions of auction block hiring with the most equitable solution for the most oppressed section of the working class—Negro women.



DORA JONES, able leader of the Domestic Workers Union which offers the only protection against inhuman exploitation of underpaid, overworked household workers.





Sunday Worker Photos

Unity is the keystone of the Domestic Workers Union. Here Dora Jones, extreme right, confers with rank and file members, Negro and white, at union headquarters.

## New York City Opens Harlem Cooking School

NEW YORK (ANP). What was to be an attempt to raise the standard of houseworkers and maids in the Harlem area through free education in cooking and buying and the preparation of foods, was begun in Harlem this week by the department of markets under the supervision of Commissioner W. Fel-lows.

Held every Friday in the Harlem YWCA, the class will be under the direction of Mrs. Frances F. Gannon, director of the bureau of consumer service of the department of markets and is conducted by expert dieticians.

Other cooking schools will be conducted in various sections of New York, but it was felt that

the greater need for them was in Harlem. Men are also welcomed to the course. A part of a WPA project, food is donated by wholesalers, dealers and chain stores.

At conclusion of the classes, cooked foods, are given away to the holder of lucky numbers who are in the audience.

## Asks \$100,000 for Loss of Cook

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Virginia Clark of this city is such a good cook that her former employer, William F. Bailey, Jr., filed suit in Common Pleas Court on Monday, asking \$100,000 damages from the present employers of the woman.

Bailey claims that Mr. and Mrs. James P. Lillis, his neighbors in the apartment at 237 Calisado Avenue, conspired to deprive him of Miss Clark's services.

He said that the couple had in-

duced the cook to remain away from his employment since January 12, 1939, although he had arranged with Miss Clark to "prepare food according to her own excellent and inimitable formulae and to serve the same in her own unique style."

## Maid Douses Employer With Chemical Pail

NEW YORK (A N P)—Low wages and an unnecessarily large amount of household work, insisted upon her by her employer, this week caused Miss Aldonia Marshall, 22 year old Harlemitte, to throw a pail of water containing cleaning chemical upon Mrs. Alice Levine, 56, a Bronx housewife, she told police.

As Mrs. Levine was recovering from burns about the face and eyes at the hospital, Miss Marshall was held in \$1,500 bail on charges of felonious assault.

According to detectives who made an investigation, Miss Marshall was hired to do housework at the small wage of 20 cents per hour. Her employer insisted she was not working fast enough and demanded she work overtime to make up for her slowness. Becoming incensed, Miss Marshall is said to have thrown the contents of the pail, containing water, ammonia and cleaning chemicals, at Mrs. Levine.

Miss Marshall stated the woman made a break at her as if she were going to strike her and she threw the water in self defense.

## That Airport Porter

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution August 4, 1940 By DEEZY SCOTT.

GEORGE is not the conventional Pullman porter.

George might be his successor, though. He is the airport porter, and boasts a diamond studded major-general's pin given him for 10 years' service by the airline for which he works.

Thirty years ago a Negro family of Troop county farmers moved up to a farm near Hapeville, owned by the late Asa Candler. Robert Holley, his wife, and two sons, one of whom was George, plowed the fields, lived in one of the four small shacks on the farm, and kept the barn full of hay for the livestock.

A good many years passed be-

fore young Gene Brown, then a Decatur High school student, started hanging around the Candler's field with Doug Davis and a handful of other boys who were bent on learning to fly.

George immediately attached himself to "Mr. Gene" and after the young Decatur flyer contrived to put a "Jenny" together he kept it in George's barn.

Other flyers were attracted to Candler Field and George kept their planes, too. But he collected rent from them in the form of gasoline to give to "Mr. Gene."

Following the building of the late Doug Davis' hangar, an airline, organized in 1928, built a hangar on Candler Field and George was hired as a porter. By this time Captain Gene Brown began flying the mails for the airline.

And George, the Negro porter, and Captain Brown, a senior pilot for the now big airline, are still well-known figures at Candler Field, the Atlanta Municipal Airport.

George still unloads and loads buses with passengers' luggage to and from Atlanta. He is also nightwatchman for the airline. But George is the boss of 10 other Negro men who are assistant porters at the airport.

He likes to talk about the celebrities he has met. He remembers waiting on "Mr. Lindbergh, 'Miz' Roosevelt, Mr. Dempsey, and a Mr. Rockefeller," although he can't remember which one of the Rockefellers it was, Movie stars, too, have been served from time to time by genial George. Of these he said: "They wuz nice to me, but I can't recollect their names."

Favorites around the airport as far as George is concerned, however, are not the visiting celebrities. He likes, most of all to tell of the old days. Captain Brown, Slim Thomas, Frank Anire, and Walter Schaeffer, all of whom learned to fly in the first barn-storming days of aviation in Atlanta. And the lat-

Doug Davis, Beeler Blevins and John Kytle—these are the men George places on his own roster of famous men. He knew all of them, and feels as though his part in aviation here is great.

Captain Brown has taken George up, and once the company gave him a trip to Chicago. He contends he doesn't want to be a pilot himself, and would "rather fly behind the others," but he confessed that sometimes late at night he gets in the trainer, for instrument flying, just to try it out.

He likes the big planes best because the "bigger they are—the better they ride." And he remembers the eight or nine different makes of planes used during the years by the airlines.

George remembers, too, the growth of the airmail. There was a time, at first, when hay from his barn was used to fill out the mail sacks so a photograph of them might be taken. He fed the hay to his mules, later, he said.



Labor-1937

Unions, Strikes, etc.

# EMPLOYEES OF FRED HARVEY STAGE STRIKE

## Call Night Shift Walks Out of Dinning Room When Bus Boy Is Fired

When a bus boy in the Fred Harvey dining room at the Union station was discharged over a triviality at the peak of the two-hour Saturday night, June 12, all of the Negro employees on the night shift walked off the job.

For an hour, service was so crippled, with no one to supply clean dishes and to remove dirty ones, that James Carter, white manager of the dining room, not only begged the 11 Negroes to return to work but reinstated the discharged employee.

Kermit Rogers, 1114 Oakland Avenue, Kansas City, Kas., was fired by Carter when he accidentally knocked a dish box, in which he was removing dirty dishes, against a refrigerator, in trying to avoid striking a white girl employee who was in his path.

**Fires Rogers**  
Customers looked up when the box struck the ice box in the horseshoe counter. Carter, in a fit of temper, fired Rogers who had been working there for seven months.

A dish box is a tray about five feet long and two feet wide which is piled full of dishes and carried by two bus boys. The boy at the front end of the box is responsible for guiding the box. Rogers was at the front end when his box hit the refrigerator.

Employees who dropped their work and walked out when Rogers was fired included six bus boys, J. D. Tyson, employed there seven years; Marvin Stevenson, three years; George West, six months; Sam Tyson, one year; Richard Walker, two years; Samuel Rabun, two years and Urvin Fisher, nine years. Others were Joe Bell, janitor for 23 years; McKenry Stevenson, kitchen porter for four years; and Marcus Gray, extra utility man.

**Members of Union**  
When the shortage of help endangered his business, Carter

found his striking employees in another part of the station and called them into his office. There it was agreed that Rogers should go back to work.

Clifford Williams, head bus boy on the day shift, had told Carter that he and his men would not go to work as long as the night men were on a strike.

All employees of the dining room are members of the Union of Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Bartenders. They joined three weeks ago.

Customers and white employees of the dining room congratulated Negro employees for their united effort to remedy what they believed was an injustice.

## TWO UNION WORKERS DRIVEN FROM TUPELO

Memphis Women Organizers  
Escorted From Hotel

6-19-37  
**FAILED TO HEED NOTICE**  
Garment Factory Employees  
Had Warned They Were  
Satisfied With Jobs — Business Men To Stage "Feed"

Special to The Commercial Appeal  
TUPELO, Miss., June 18.—Two women organizers of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, an affiliate of C. I. O., were back in Memphis tonight after having been ushered from their room at a local hotel this morning by approximately 100 white employees of Reed Brothers, Inc., here and told to leave the city.

The employees of the firm, a garment manufacturing firm, forced Ida Sledge and Mrs. Lillian Messer, both of Memphis, from their room, into an automobile and ushered them out of town after having served written notice on the two organizers that "we're satisfied with our jobs and our salaries and want to be let alone."

**Defy Communication**  
Miss Sledge and Mrs. Messer answered the communication yesterday by declaring "We're in Tupelo to stay." They came here three days ago to form local units of their organization at Reed Brothers and among 110 women and girls at the Milam Manufacturing Co. Various members of the group

this morning piled into the automobile with Miss Sledge and Mrs. Messer and drove the car three miles outside the city limits.

After ordering the organizers to stay away from Tupelo, members of the group waited on the scene until the women's car had disappeared in the opposite direction.

**Reed Describes Act**  
R. F. Reed, president of Reed Brothers, Inc., when asked for a statement today said, "You know more about it than we do."

"The girls merely came down from work this morning and started out the door. We knew nothing whatsoever of what was to take place. It's their party. We're not encouraging it nor discouraging it." Mayor J. P. Nanney said, "I don't know of any formal action that we could take. We investigated and found that there was no violence whatsoever."

"It will be decided later if any formal action will be taken," the mayor said.

Mayor Nanney said that C. I. O. headquarters at Memphis telephoned him and asked "if Miss Sledge was hurt," when she was forced to leave the city.

"I told them that she didn't have a scratch on her," Mayor Nanney said.

**"Big Feed" Planned**  
Immediately following today's episode, local business men launched plans to treat the company's 375 employees to a "big feed" in the downtown area Monday at noon. Co-operating in the movement are officials of the Tupelo Chamber of Commerce and local wholesale and retail merchants.

A petition, bringing out the declaration that "we have no time or desire to discuss the matter of organization with you," and bearing the signatures of 341 of the company's 375 employees, was delivered yesterday to Miss Sledge and Mrs. Messer by Mayor Nanney. Mayor Nanney acted at the request of five sponsors.

Shouting to the tops of their voices that "Mr. Reed (meaning R. F. Reed, president of the company) has been good to us and we're going to be loyal to him," and declaring that "we don't need union organizers and trouble makers in Tupelo, and we're not going to have them," the group of women left behind them at the plant only a company official, office clerks, foremen, floor ladies and a few workers.

**Group Goes to Hotel**  
After filing through the front door of the hotel, and after inquiring at the desk as to Miss Sledge's room number, the group mounted two flights of stairs to Miss Sledge's room. "Miss Sledge appeared immediately

ly at the door, clad only in her night clothes and a bathrobe," one member of the group related this afternoon, "and wanted to know if we had come to 'join up.'"

"We told her that we had come to ask 'that woman' (meaning Mrs. Messer), to check out of the hotel at once and leave town, as we didn't need or want union organizers around us."

"Miss Sledge told us she wasn't able to go, explaining that 'in fact, I've made my plans to stay here a long time.'"

**Forced Into Auto**  
"No sooner had she made the statement until members of the group nearest the door grabbed her by the arms, pulled her from the room and forced her down the stairs, through the lobby and the front door and into her own automobile."

It was then related that Mrs. Messer, after seeing what was taking place, told those who waited at the door that "if you will give me time to dress I'll go with you without being forced."

This request granted, the woman carried out her promise. She appeared, fully dressed, on the street below in a very short time, and at the group's beckoning, climbed into the waiting automobile.

"We took the liberty to take charge of a list of names of company's employees and some pay slips out of the company's office that we found in the room occupied by the two," members of the group said.

Forced out of Tupelo by a group of women workers of Reed Brothers, Inc., Miss Ida Sledge said last night that she will appeal to the National Labor Relations Board.

"I'm going back to Tupelo next week and take legal action against the workers," said Miss Sledge. "M. Perelman and I will present our case to the National Labor Board." Perelman is a regional organizer for the C. I. O.

Miss Sledge and Mrs. Lillian Messer went to Tupelo three days ago to organize the garment workers there.

During the three-day stay, Miss Sledge said that she learned that the workers are making an average of \$8 a week and that "they are scared to death of their jobs." She said workers at the plant told her that officials of the company had threatened to close the plant if a union was organized.

"The women, about 100 of them, took us out of our room—clad only in our bathrobes," said Miss Sledge. "They tried to put us on a bus dressed like that. They said they would pay our hotel bill. We finally told them we had a car and they let us get it and then rode with us to the city limits."

## Tupelo Spokesman Says Women Whipped

NEW ORLEANS, June 18.—(AP)—Charles H. Logan, chairman of the regional labor relations board here, said he had received a telegram from Charles F. (Jimmie) Cox, employees' spokesman at Tupelo, stating that the C. I. O. women organizers ejected today by employees of the Reed Brothers, Inc., at Tupelo had been "whipped and escorted from town."

Miss Ida Sledge, one of the organizers forced out of town, said after she arrived in Memphis that neither she nor her companion, Mrs. Lillian Messer, were injured.

Local quoted the telegram of Cox as follows:

"Organizers taken from hotel. Whipped and escorted from town without police intervention. Have just wired Governor White for Militia."

Governor White was away from Jackson on a fishing trip.

Cox was elected head of the committee of employees of the Tupelo cotton mill who recently struck. Later stockholders of the cotton mill decided to liquidate the mill.

## Union Officers Say Organizers To Return

ST. LOUIS, June 18.—(UP)—Mark Starr, educational director of the International Union of Ladies' Garment Workers, a C. I. O. affiliate, declared today that organizers would be sent again into Tupelo.

Starr said circumstances would determine the time when the organizers returned, but that "it is certain they will return." He said organization of Tupelo workers would not be stopped by "a breakdown of southern chivalry."

## Appeals Court Rules On Labor Act Case

PHILADELPHIA, June 18.—(UP)—An employer who settles differences with a committee of his employees is not required to deal with another bargaining agency named by the National Labor Relations Board, the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals ruled late today in a 2 to 1 decision.

If an agreement satisfactory to employees is reached by the employer, the controversy becomes moot and he does not have to bargain with the outside agent named by the NLRB, the court ruled.

## Dynamite Threat Aimed At Johnstown Mayor

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., June 18.—(AP)—Chief of Police Klink disclosed tonight his department was investigating threats to dynamite the residence of Mayor Daniel J. Shields.

Missouri



Mayor Shields enrolled a citizens' "army" to keep peace during the week-old strike at the Cambria works of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation here. The strike was called by the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee.

The mayor also had appealed to President Roosevelt for federal intervention.

Mayor Shields said:

"This is one of numerous threats that have been received by mail and otherwise against my life and property and also against the lives of members of my family."

Neither the mayor nor police officials would comment further.

NEW ORLEANS, June 18.—(UP)—Reflecting the recent decisions of the U. S. Supreme Court, the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals here late today reversed its decision of National Labor Relations Board orders and recognized the board's decree for reinstatement of 12 dismissed Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation employees.

## Planters Drive Preacher, Organizer From Mo. Town

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—(CNA)—An armed mob of planters and thugs, drove the Rev. W. L. Blackstone, a member of President Roosevelt's Commission on Farm Tenancy, and W. M. Tucker, organizer for the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union, out of Caruthersville, Missouri.

The two men had attempted to hold a meeting. The mob used the Court House and been granted by the County Judge and the Sheriff, but these officials were conveniently absent when the planters and the mob appeared.

The meeting had been called to protest against starvation wages paid by landlords in South East Missouri.

## Skilled Mechanics Erect Building To Prove Abilities

ST. LOUIS — (ANP) — Barred from American Federation of Labor unions of skilled mechanics colored skilled workers are building a motion picture theatre in the Negro district in order to show their qualifications for membership in unions affiliated with the Building Trades council.

Although they were assured by council officers there would be

no opposition to the plan, a Negro picket from an A. F. of L. hod carriers union appeared Tuesday in front of the project carrying an umbrella with a sign announcing the work was unfair to the Building Trades council.

Immediately two rival pickets were put out to pace the sidewalk with the union picket. They carried signs stating "Organized Labor is Unfair to Negro Labor" and a large banner on a wall of the building told the purpose of its construction, ending "We insist on jobs where our money goes."

The \$55,000 job, started two weeks ago, is being constructed by Oral Stubblefield, contractor who studied architecture at Lincoln university. Everything is being done by Negroes barred from union affiliation. It is understood owners of the project are white.

"Our skilled mechanics want only recognition of their skill," said Stubblefield. "While they repeatedly sought membership in unions of white mechanics, I am sure they had no intention of intruding in meeting in of working jobs with white mechanics. What they wanted was recognition which would enable them to work on jobs such as this, in Negro neighborhoods and for Negroes, without interference from union building crafts. Men on this job are being paid at union wage scales."

The St. Louis Urban league has for years sought to obtain colored members in A. F. of L. unions. The Building Trades council refused to admit skilled mechanics but took in hod carriers and laborers, Negroes, resenting the inference they are unable to do anything except common labor jobs, hope the theatre project will prove their point.

# PICKETING THE PICKETS BECOMES LIVELY PASTIME IN ST. LOUIS AS COLORED MEN CALL AFL "UNFAIR"

## Big Union Keeps Skilled Builders out of Inner Circle And Yet Tries to Keep Them From Working At Their Trade

St. Louis, Aug. 26—(A. N. P.)—

Barred from American Federation of Labor unions of skilled mechanics, colored skilled workers are building a motion picture theatre in the Negro district in order to show their qualifications for membership in unions affiliated with the Building Trades council.

Immediately two rival pickets were put out to pace the sidewalk with the union picket. They carried signs stating "Organized Labor is Unfair to Negro Labor" and a large banner on a wall of the building told the purpose of its construction, ending "We insist on jobs where our money goes."

The \$55,000 job, started two weeks ago, is being constructed by Oral Stubblefield, contractor who studied architecture at Lincoln university. Everything is being done by Negroes barred from union affiliation. It is understood owners of the project are white.

"Our skilled mechanics want only recognition of their skill," said Stubblefield. "While they repeatedly sought membership in unions of white mechanics, I am sure they had no intention of intruding in meeting in of working on jobs with white mechanics. What they wanted was recognition, which would enable them to work on jobs such as this, in Negro neighborhoods and for Negroes, without interference from union building crafts. Men on this job are being paid at union wage scales."

The St. Louis Urban league has for years sought to obtain colored members in A. F. of L. unions. The Building Trades council refused to admit skilled mechanics but took in hod carriers and laborers, Negroes, resenting the inference they are unable to do anything except common labor jobs, hope the theatre project will prove their point.

## GREEN SEEKS FACTS BEHIND A. F. OF L. TILT

### Sends Representative To Check Up On Rumors Of Discrimination

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 17—Following a protest to William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, that skilled mechanics of the Race were being barred from membership in the building trade unions in this city, and thereby denied work on the best jobs, a special investigation of the complaint has been ordered, and Al Towers, organizer of the International Molders' Union, has been sent here to conduct it.

Mr. Green acted after receiving protests from locals of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, Dining Car Employees' Union and other affiliates which have Race members in St. Louis. These organizations charged that for years skilled workers of the Race have been attempting without success to gain admission to the Building Trades Council here, although the council admits hodcarriers and laborers of the Race.

### Seeking Facts

Towers has been conducting meetings between the two groups seeking to get the real facts in the situation for the purpose of filing a report with the national office of the A. F. of L. Towers explained that his report can be only a "recommendation," since the international unions affiliated with the A. F. of L. are autonomous, and that each has the right to determine

its own standards of eligibility. The unions in the Building Trades Council admit skilled Race workmen in some cities, but bar them in others. This is a point being used by the C. I. O. organizers in its fight against the A. F. of L.

Prior to Towers appearance here a hot battle has been waged between the Building Trades Council and Race workers, both groups resorting to pickets. A store being built in a Race neighborhood by white workmen was picketed, and the union retaliated by parading pickets before a theatre at 3144 Easton avenue which hired Race mechanics. Both decided to stop these activities until Towers had held a joint conference. The whites contend that they are not accepting my members, regardless of race, because of the scarcity of jobs, and also say that Race mechanics have not successfully proven their efficiency in examination tests.

### Exams Mean Nothing

While the question of skill has not been a current topic of the conference, Race mechanics say it is an "outworn tactic" of A. F. of L. affiliates when the race question arises, and even if examinations were held Race workers would be the victims of unscrupulous methods.

The Committee on Industrial Organization is watching with keen interest, and rumors are afloat that it will make a bid to organize Race workmen should the A. F. of L. decide in favor of the Building Trades Council.